

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1920

NUMBER 16

PALMER Forced Draft Burner System

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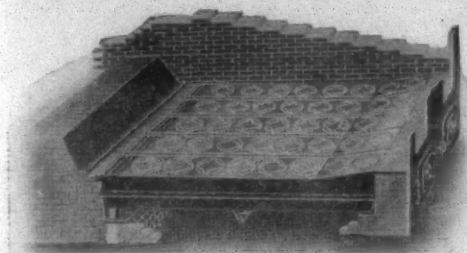


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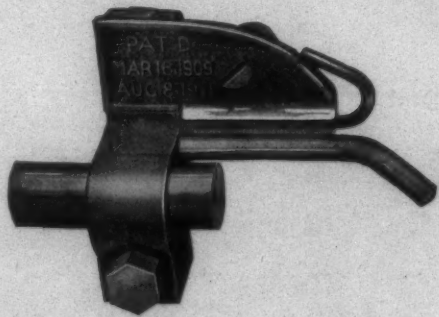
A Few Users of the Palmer Forced Draft Burner System:

| | | | | | |
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| Wenonah Cotton Mills..... | Lexington, N. C. | Puritan Cotton Mills..... | Fayetteville, N. C. | Rhode Island Cotton Mills..... | Spray, N. C. |
| Dacota Cotton Mills..... | Lexington, N. C. | St. Pauls Cotton Mills..... | St. Pauls, N. C. | Nantucket Cotton Mills..... | Spray, N. C. |
| Nocomis Cotton Mills..... | Lexington, N. C. | White-Williamson Co..... | Saxapahaw, N. C. | American Warehouse Mills..... | Spray, N. C. |
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| Belmont Cotton Mills..... | Graham, N. C. | Pacolet Mfg. Co..... | Pacolet, S. C. | Virginia Cotton Mills..... | Sweptownville, N. C. |
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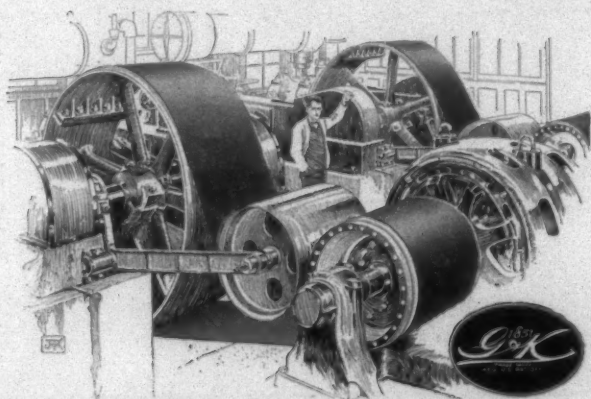
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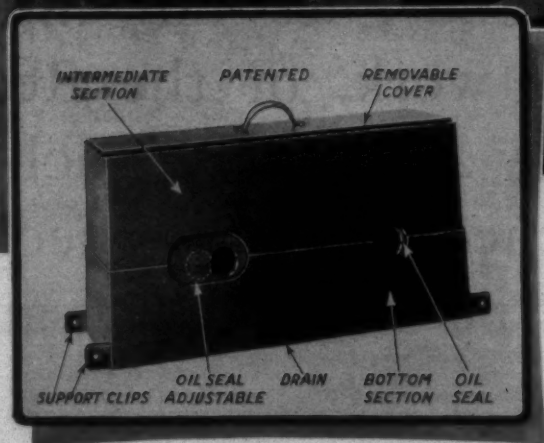
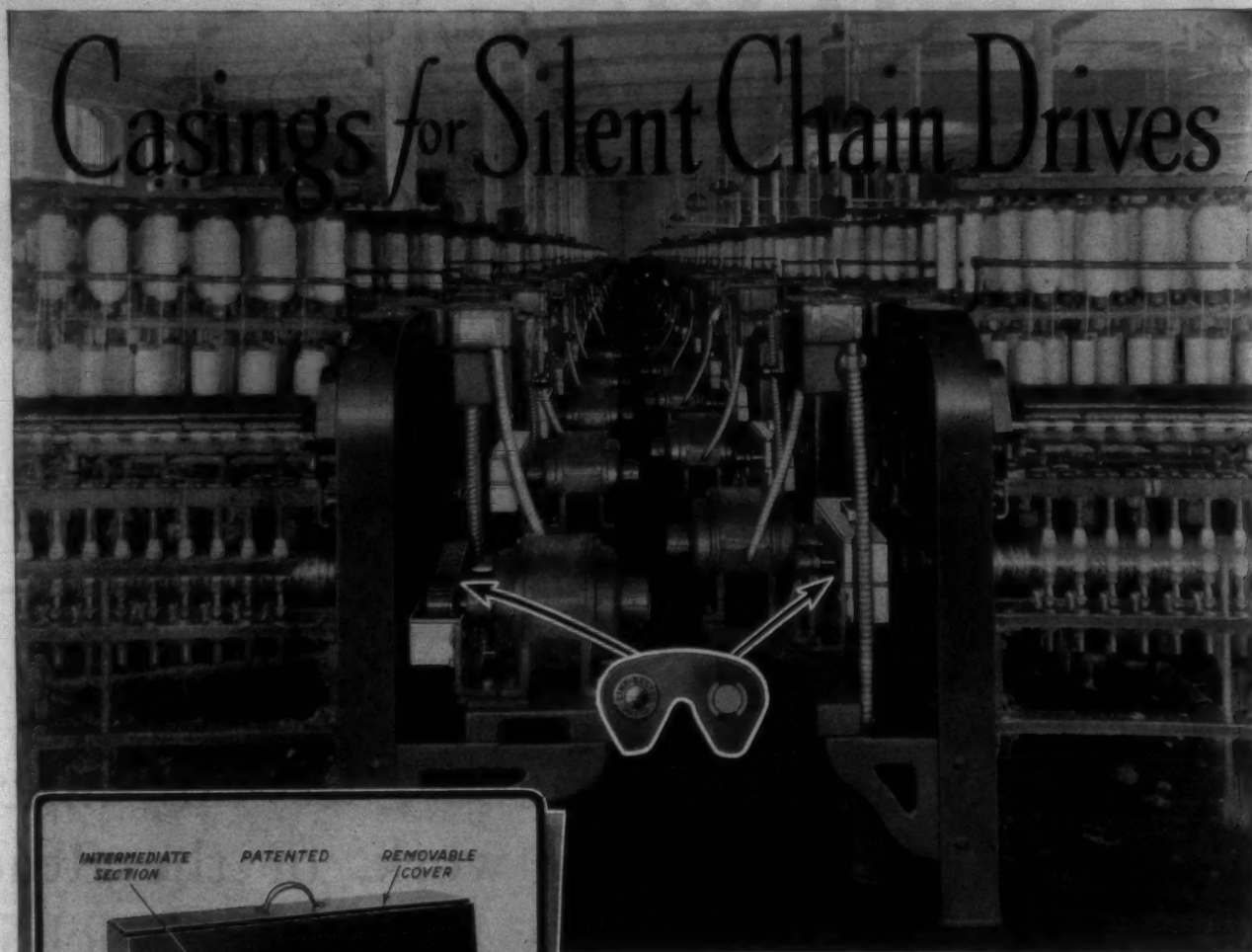
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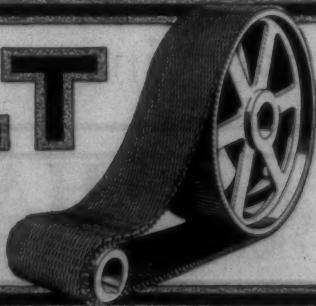
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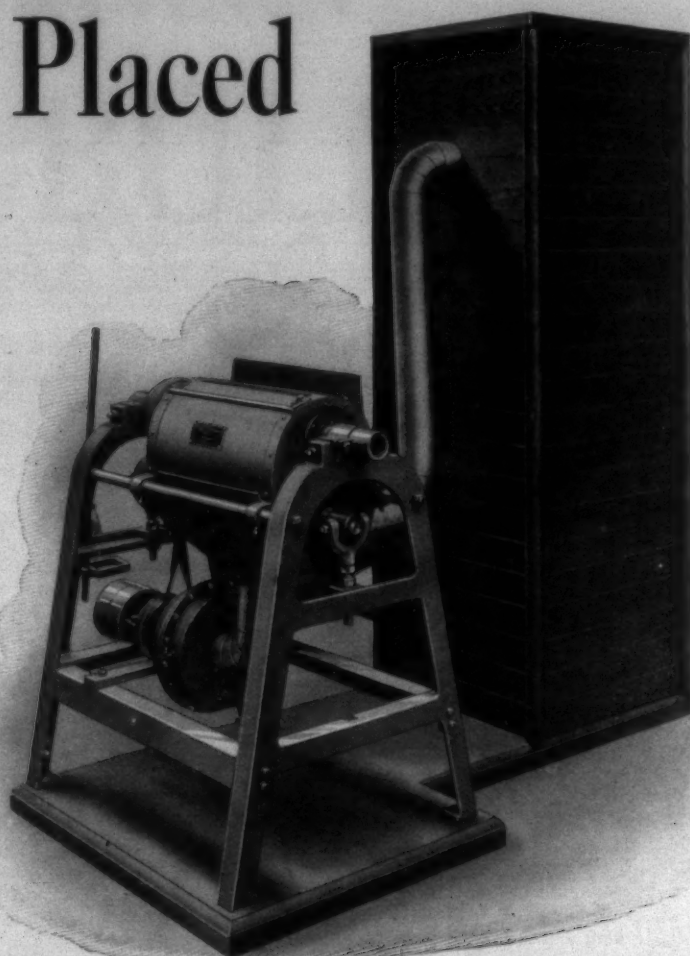
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| Duncan Mills, Greenville, S. C..... | 1 machine |
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| Thatcher Spinning Co., Chattanooga, Tenn | 1 machine |
| Dillon Mills, Dillon, S. C..... | 1 machine |
| Brookford Mills, Brookford, N. C..... | 1 machine |
| Aragon Cotton Mills, Aragon, Ga..... | 1 machine |
| Tucapau Mills, Tucapau, S. C..... | 2 machines |
| Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.... | 1 machine |
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION, Inc.

Greenville, S. C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. XIX.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1920

NUMBER 16

Shall We Sell Our Cotton Mills

By Theo. H. Price, Editor Commerce and Finance. An address before the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association at its Annual Meeting in Richmond, Va., May 25-26, 1920.

When your secretary invited me to address you he allowed me to select my own subject and I have taken the question "Shall we sell our Cotton Mills" as one that you might like to hear discussed because it is a question that most of you have probably been called upon to consider during the last year or eighteen months.

I shall not attempt to answer it finally, but as I have been instrumental in effecting the sale of several important mills within the recent past and have been in negotiation for not a few that are still unsold I have thought that a brief statement of the considerations that have weighed with those who bought and those who sold, as well as with those who did not sell might interest you.

As nearly as I can ascertain some twenty-five important cotton manufacturing properties in the United States have changed hands since the armistice. In England the number has been much larger. In a recent article on "The Cotton Industry and Its Problems" Frederick W. Tattersall, a recognized authority says:

"During the last twelve months a striking development in the industry has been the buying and selling of mills. Several syndicates have been at work and have made offers for most of the mills in Lancashire. Altogether over 200 concerns have changed hands. The proposals of the buyers have generally been based on so much per share, and, of course, much more has been offered than the value of the shares in the market. After the property has been transferred to the new owners a fresh company has been floated on a new valuation basis, and generally the shares have been applied for by the public, although in very few instances has a proper prospectus been issued. It has been quite usual for the shares to at once be quoted at a premium, and brokers have been busier than ever before in their lives.

"A short time ago the writer compiled a table giving particulars of the transfer terms of 62 mills. An analysis of the figures showed that the old companies had a paid-up share capital of £2,670,382, while the

paid-up share capital of the new companies was £8,234,000. This table may be taken as a guide as to what has happened, and it is, therefore, apparent that the share capital now employed by a large number of factories in Lancashire is about three times larger than in 1914. It will, therefore, not be far off the mark to state that the capital in use by the spinning mills is now somewhere about £75,000,000. This mill-buying movement has, of course, resulted in considerable discussion as to the probable effect of the higher capitalization of the industry in the years to come. There is no getting away from the fact that, compared with five years ago, all the buildings and machinery in Lancashire have appreciated in value to a remarkable extent.

"Last November the leaders of the trade unions began to be alarmed at the course of events and fears were expressed that in due course the mills would be capitalized to such a point that when bad trade came there would be a demand for a reduction in wages. Two joint conferences took place between the Federation of Master Spinners' Associations, the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives, and the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners. After a very full discussion the employers handed to the representatives of the work people their reasoned conclusions on the subject of the conferences. It was stated on behalf of the masters that they did not raise the slightest objection to the workpeople having asked for consideration of the question, as anything transpiring in the cotton industry which the leaders of the workpeople believe is likely to affect future conditions of the operatives is a proper subject for discussion.

"The employers went on to refer to the fact that with the recent adoption of a 48-hour working week in this country and a similar reduction in many other countries, the effect had been to reduce the producing capacity of the mills in proportion to the reduction in hours. With the continued increase in the world's population and the fact that there has been a diminution in the supply of cotton goods during the past few years, a big demand is expected throughout the whole world, and this demand will become more general as the reconstruction of in-

dustrial advances. It was, therefore, held that in view of the reduced producing power and the anticipated increased demand for goods the immediate future of the industry might be considered satisfactory. With the increasing cost of labor and all commodities necessary for the erection of mills there is no disputing the point that to erect a new mill at the present time would mean a cost very considerably in advance of pre-war prices.

"It is estimated that a mule spinning mill would cost not less than £4 to £5 per spindle, and a ring mill not less than £6 to £7 per spindle. The obvious effect of this increased cost, therefore, is that all existing mills have appreciated in value. After going into other details in connection with the trade condition the employers closed their statement with the following words, "While it would be unwise to dogmatize on what the future condition of the cotton industry is likely to be, we would express our opinion briefly to the effect that the recent higher capitalization of mills is likely to result in a development of trade, and that development can only take place if values approximate to new or replacement costs. We are, therefore, of opinion that the tendency of these higher values will be to stabilize industry and consequently to stabilize the conditions of the operatives."

I have quoted at length from Mr. Tattersall's article because his allusion to the appreciation that has taken place in the value of cotton mills since the war commenced and the concern of labor unions lest the manufacturers might find that it would be impossible to pay dividends on an increased capitalization without reducing the wages of their employees raises an issue that American mill owners may have to meet in the not distant future. To cover the profits made during the war and the appreciation in the value of their plants several American companies have recently declared stock dividends and when hard times come, as come they must, there is a possibility that they will have to choose between passing the dividends on their new capitalization or reducing wages to a point that will result in strikes and industrial disorganization.

But be this as it may it is evident that the cotton textile industry on both sides is entering upon a new

stage in its development. It is becoming more and more "integrated," which is the word that efficiency engineers use to describe an organization that produces its own raw material, converts it into the manufactured article and sells it to the ultimate consumer through its own distributing agencies. Of course there is no completely integrated business. The world's industrial organization is too complex for that, but the United States Steel Corporation approaches the engineers' ideal for it mines its own iron and coal, transports them in its own ships over its own railroads to its own furnaces and mills, where they are turned into steel that is sold direct to the consumer. The business of the Standard Oil Company is also highly integrated or at least it was until it was disintegrated by order of the Supreme Court. A great rubber company that owns rubber plantations in Sumatra where it grows the rubber that it requires, and a cotton plantation in Arizona where it produces the cotton out of which, in its own mills, it manufactures the cotton duck that it uses in making automobile tires is another example of an integrated industry.

Given the necessary efficiency in administration it is obvious that integration greatly increases the opportunity for profit and a recognition of this truth is at the bottom of the recent movement toward the consolidation of cotton mills. John D. Rockefeller was almost the first American to apply the principle of industrial unification on a large scale, then the "Steel Trust" was formed under the leadership of Morgan and Schwab, and the example thus set was followed by the creation of other combinations, such as the Midvale, Republic and Bethlehem, all of which would perhaps by this time have been brought together under one great super consolidation if the Sherman Law had not stood in the way.

As there are about 35,000,000 cotton spindles in the United States and no one company or consolidation of companies controls, so far as I am aware, as many as 1,000,000 spindles, it is obvious that we are a long way from the time when the centripetal tendency lately manifested in the industry will be checked by the Sherman Law. We may, therefore, take it for granted, and those mill owners who have sold their mills under independent man-

agement would find it extremely difficult to compete with the larger unit or even with another small mill that was an integer of a co-ordinated organization in which efficient specialization was possible. Those owners who have declined to sell their mills have in most cases assigned either the income tax or the insufficiency of the price offered as the reason for their refusal. Both are good reasons, but as it was my business to bring about a meeting of minds between buyer and seller if possible I will tell you the arguments with which I attempted to meet these objections.

All that I could say with regard to the income tax was to tell them that it is not in my opinion likely to be reduced and that unless they intended to die in possession of their property they could not escape it provided their lawyers were unable to show them a way to abate it as some lawyers claim to be able to do. The prices offered where they have not been accepted have been objected to, first, because they were less than the present replacement cost even after making liberal allowance for depreciation, and second, because it was alleged that present earnings were at a rate which if continued for from three to five years would equal the sum now offered for the properties.

I have not been entirely sure that those who made this statement took into consideration the excess profit tax and especially the retroactive excess profits tax recently proposed in Congress, but I have had to submit, nevertheless, that their logic was sound provided they were certain that their profits would be as large during the next three years as they have been for the last year or more.

This provision is of course the hub of the whole matter and raises a question that everyone must answer for himself. I am not here to prophesy decreased profits or hard times, although I know they must come sooner or later, nor would I be willing to predict that our present prosperity will continue indefinitely because that too would be contrary to precedent.

I could talk all day about the future without bringing your minds or my own to any definite conclusion, and about all that can be said is that the history of the past argues against the probability that business of manufacturing textiles or any other basic or essential industry can long continue to make the profits with which the cotton mills are credited, or shall we say debited, at present.

There are three ways in which they may be diminished. The law of supply and demand may work a decrease in the buying power of the community or an increase in the production, or may insist upon a larger share in the wealth that it creates or public sentiment may compel the government to take measures that will either confiscate profits or reduce them.

Addressing the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers at its recent convention in Philadelphia, Lincoln Cromwell, who had charge of Knitting Mill Production for the War Industries Board during the war, said: "A nec-

essary part of our reconstruction is a rebellion against grossly excessive profits. It will occur when the public learns who are making them and refuses to pay a tribute that is unjust and dishonorable. We are soon going to hear a call for Federal licensing and other control of business. If that calamity befalls us it will be due as much to some cotton yarn spinners as to anybody else."

The same feeling of indignation over the gains of the cotton manufacturing business seems to be rising in England. Sisley Huddleston, a British journalist of reputation, writing in the Atlantic Monthly for May says:

The cotton factories of Lancashire have not scrupled to make the most scandalous gains. Take one case: before the war it earned \$40,000 a year in profits. With the war it reached \$200,000, then \$300,000, then \$600,000; and last year netted \$2,000,000! No wonder it is so difficult to clothe one's self! We have the strange paradox of factories prospering as never before, and their products being almost inaccessible to the ordinary person. The speculation in shares is amazing. Shares in one instance were bought at \$5 and sold at \$50; in another, bought at \$15 and sold at \$100. So great is the rush, that a new company had a capital of \$1,000,000 subscribed before it could be registered. That "sink of brass," to use a local expression, is everywhere. Need I repeat that this prosperity is inflated and fictitious, and one day there will be a dreadful bursting of the bubble? Some will clear out in time, rich men; many others will be ruined.

These are straws in the stream of sentiment of which American manufacturers may well take note, for while I have not much faith in any attempt to regulate profits or prices by governmental action it is conceivable that in a spirit of necessary economy or as a protest against what they regard as excessive profits the American people might cut down their present lavish consumption of cotton substantially. I doubt if there are many who understand how lavish this consumption is:

Taking the figures of 1912-13, the year immediately preceding the war, the consumption of cotton in the United States averaged 28.1 lbs. per capita against 9.4 lbs. in Great Britain, \$12.5 lbs. in Germany, 10.5 lbs. in France and 8.7 lbs. in Italy. Here are the figures:

| | Spindles | Looms |
|-------------------|------------|---------|
| Great Britain.... | 58,000,000 | 791,000 |
| United States.... | 34,850,000 | 710,000 |
| France | 9,300,000 | 181,000 |
| Germany | 8,200,000 | 190,000 |
| India | 6,650,000 | 116,000 |
| Russia | 8,000,000 | 213,000 |
| Italy | 4,500,000 | 140,000 |
| Japan | 3,500,000 | 40,000 |

It is therefore easy to see that a reduction of five pounds per capita in our cotton consumption would still leave us the most lavish users of cotton in the world, although it would reduce our requirements by the equivalent of a million bales a year. As against the inference that it is wiser to sell than to buy cotton mills at present which might be drawn from the foregoing it is to be observed that there is very little new construction, that textile ma-

chinery is difficult to obtain, that it would cost at least \$65 per spindle to build a new cloth mill of the simplest type today and that it is unlikely that it could be completed and made ready to run for eighteen months or two years. The scarcity of textile machinery is in fact so acute that it is reported that the mechanical equipment of some old American mills that are being bought and dismantled will be shipped to Japan for re-erection there, and we all know that the demand for second hand spinning frames, cards and looms is more active than ever before in the history of the trade.

I am aware that there are many who will disagree with the statement that a spinning and weaving mill of the simplest type could be built today for as little as \$65 per spindle. This figure was given me by a leading mill engineer who is unwilling that I should quote him by name. I am not, therefore, in a position to furnish details. I am informed that the cotton mill department of the Revaluation Committee recently created by the legislature of the state of North Carolina to reassess the property that is liable for state and county taxes has decided to take \$65 a spindle for a yarn mill and \$80 a spindle for a spinning and weaving mill as the basis of their revaluations. I presume, although I am not sure, that in applying these figures a reasonable allowance will be made for obsolescence, depreciation and wear, but however this may be it is plain that we are justified in assuming that the days when a cotton mill could be built for \$20 a spindle are gone and that they are not likely to return for many years, if at all.

It is estimated that there are throughout the world today about 150,000,000 spindles and 2,800,000 looms. The figures for the more important countries are as follows (Owing to the war some of the statistics are not quite up to date):

CONSUMPTION OF RAW COTTON PER CAPITA (Season 1912-13)

| | Pounds Per Capita | Total Consumption, Pounds | Estimated Population |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| United States | 28.1 | 2,810,165,000 | 100,000,000 |
| Great Britain | 9.4 | 420,000,000 | 45,500,000 |
| France | 10.5 | 412,500,000 | 39,000,000 |
| Germany | 12.5 | 810,000,000 | 65,000,000 |
| Austria-Hungary | 7.7 | 385,000,000 | 50,000,000 |
| Italy | 8.7 | 305,000,000 | 35,000,000 |
| Russia | 4.9 | 828,000,000 | 170,000,000 |
| Japan | 12.5 | 626,000,000 | 50,000,000 |
| China | 6.7 | 2,751,000,000 | 400,000,000 |
| India | 4.5 | 1,400,000,000 | 310,000,000 |

In estimating the total consumption of raw cotton in each country allowance has been made for all cotton and cotton goods exported or imported.

In estimating the Chinese consumption the Chinese crop estimated by Noel Murray & Co., of Shanghai, at 5,300,000 bales in 1912, has been added to the net imports of cotton and cotton goods.

At the present rate of consumption in the United States, where some 35,000,000 spindles use up about 6,500,000 bales of cotton, including linters, the present world's "spindeage" would require some 28,000,000 bales annually. As this is far more than we are likely to get for many years, the world's crop last season being estimated at only 18,769,000 bales (allowing for a linter production of 1,000,000 bales), it is plain that any great addition to the world's spinning and weaving capacity would only result in a competition for the raw material that might mean very much higher prices. This is a possibility that those who

are thinking of building new mills would do well to consider.

It is on the other hand reasonably clear that with the re-establishment of normal conditions in Europe the demand for cotton goods at the pre-war rate of consumption will exceed the supply and that the mills now in existence are likely to be fully employed if they can get the raw material. Whether, facing these conditions, those who own cotton mills will be wise in selling them at from two to three times what it was very difficult to obtain for them six years ago is a question that everyone must decide for himself. I cannot take the responsibility of answering it.

I feel no hesitancy, however, in saying that those who require large quantities of cotton goods in their business will do well to protect themselves by the purchase of a mill whenever they can get one that is suited to their needs, and I would go even farther and advise that they should more completely integrate their business by undertaking to produce at least a part of the raw cotton that will be consumed in the manufacture of the goods they will use; for unless I am much mistaken there will be no great increase in the world's cotton production for many years to come and we will have to face basic conditions that will give us a sellers market and put the buyer and especially the large buyer at a disadvantage.

My reasons for this belief may be summarized as follows:

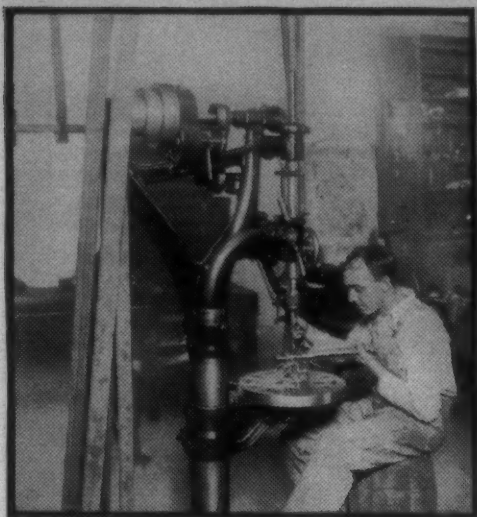
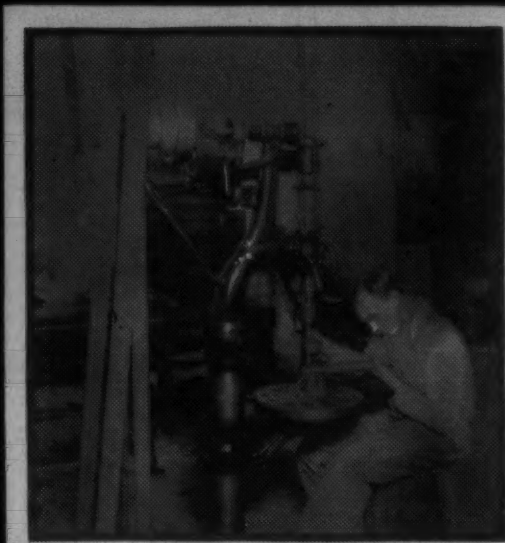
East India cannot increase its cotton acreage without reducing its cereal acreage, imperiling its food supply and subjecting its dense population to the possibility of starvation.

Egypt cannot increase its cotton production without extending its irrigated area, which is extremely difficult and expensive.

The United States is not likely to

much increase its cotton production until some way has been found to combat the boll weevil and check the city-ward tendency of its agricultural population. No method of doing either is at present in sight, for although there is reason to hope that arsenate of lime will poison the weevil and that economic conditions will ultimately compel a "back to the farm" movement, it will be years before their influence can be felt.

These are the only countries in which it seems to be practicable to grow cotton in quantity although there are many others in which its cultivation is theoretically possible.



Give this man a chance "Cotton White" made this change

COTTON WHITE

The Daylight Saver

A NEW
WHITE PAINT
*for interiors of
Mills & Factories*

*Stays White
does not turn
yellow can be
washed when
soiled*

THE output of a manufacturing plant can be measured in a direct ratio to the conditions surrounding the workers, and no factor so curtails the earning power as does the lack of proper light.

"Cotton White" turns a gloomy factory into a bright, cheerful workshop. It gives a new zest to the workers and makes of them something greater than the machines they attend. It gives you longer working hours, and it saves big lighting bills.

Bigger output—better workmanship—cheerful co-operation, and improved health are only a few of the unearned increments and by-products of "Cotton White."

"Cotton White" is a real paint and is applied with a brush. It is not a water paint or whitewash squirted on with a hose.

There is no other Interior Paint like "Cotton White"—no other paint has its great covering capacity, long life, or its great light-reflecting power. It is equally good when used on woodwork, bricks, or plaster.

Send for descriptive booklet and estimate.
Buy direct at low factory prices.

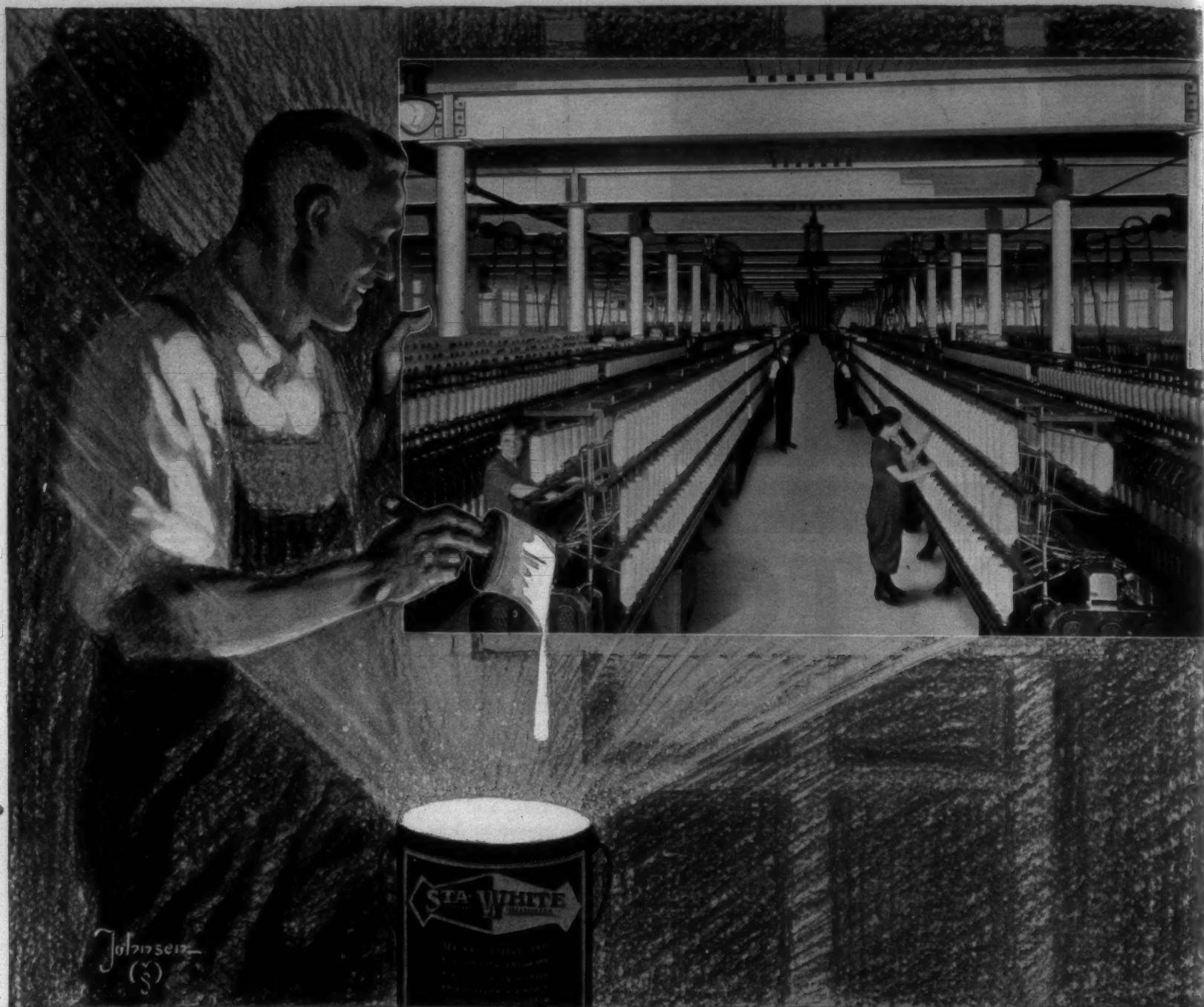
*Adds 3 to 5
profitable work-
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week's work*

*Saves 20 to 35%
Lighting Costs*

Reduces spoilage

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PAINT DEPT. SAVANNAH GA.



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Good light opens the way to improved working conditions and increased production. It is a wonder-worker in securing results.

As an aid to good lighting—as an aid to industrial efficiency—STA-WHITE—the pure white oil paint for interiors—is a recognized leader in the field of mill white paints. It reflects and utilizes all the light.

STA-WHITE assures maximum service and satisfaction because it is made right. High quality materials combined under proven formula produce uniformity of finish and utmost

durability. Elimination of frequent repaintings make for low ultimate cost.

STA-WHITE has demonstrated its worth in service in thousands of industrial plants under all conditions of operation. Economically applied by air or brush.

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"LIGHTING INDUSTRIAL INTERIORS"

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STA-WHITE
MAKES THE DIFFERENCE

Be Optimistic But Go Slow Is Knit Goods View

Reading, Pa.—Textile men, members of the Pennsylvania Division of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers took careful account of the business outlook at their quarterly session at Hamburg, this county. The session was lengthy and trade conditions, both for hosiery and underwear men, were thoroughly discussed.

The members were advised to go slow, to maintain an optimistic frame of mind, and to be conservative in financial affairs for the present. That there need be no fear of a panic was impressed on all, although it was admitted that business in textile lines, with a falling market in cotton, over-production, a lack of new orders and numerous cancellations, is somewhat depressed.

Those present were reminded that most of these conditions are a natural accompaniment of the reaction to the normal and a readjustment to a peace times basis, and must be met as they develop.

Solon D. Bausher, of Reading, incoming national association president, presided and the meeting was largely attended. It took place at the Blue Mountain Fish and Game Association's bungalow and was preceded by an elaborate dinner.

Following the dinner, Mr. Bausher introduced to the meeting Gen. Rose, of Lockman, Green & Co., of New York, who gave a talk on general business conditions throughout the country at present. He described conditions as fundamentally sound

and gave as the cause of the present slump, not overproduction in necessities, but the restriction in bank credits and overproduction of luxuries, and last, but not least, the bad breakdown of the transportation system, preventing manufacturers from securing necessary raw material and hampering delivery of their manufactured goods. Another cause, he said, was the fact that the country since the outbreak of the war has been working at a greater speed than its financial system was prepared for. He stated that the condition of our present credit system and foreign exchange was never better in the history of the country, and that the act of the federal reserve board in bringing pressure to bear on the bankers throughout the country to restrict loans for purely speculative purposes; that is, the buying of raw material and holding it for a rise in prices, would soon have a material steadying influence on general business conditions. The approaching presidential election was also blamed for some of the present depression, but the opinion was advanced that possibly after the republican convention in Chicago next week matters would shape themselves for the beginning of a great era of prosperity.

Gen. Rose advised the members of the association not to engage in any building operations or alterations unless absolutely necessary on account of the present high prices of all building material, which he stat-

ed would continue at this figure until the peak was reached, possibly in 1921. He said that during the war building operations along normal lines amounting to \$600,000,000 were laid aside and that now operations totaling a like amount, being the normal figure of growth, will have to be made up. Materials are now scarcer than ever.

He advised the members that during the present depression in the textile trade what they should do is to go over their plants thoroughly and ascertain whether they can not rearrange their machinery and re-route their goods in such a manner as to reduce the overhead expenses and also the amount of labor required, as in this way they could prepare themselves at this time to participate fully in the wave of prosperity which is sure to sweep the country, once things become normal. Providing for future expansion with the least possible cost of money and without creating a furor in the unsettled labor market was another point brought out as pertinent at this time. The matter of insurance on plants was discussed at length, the members being advised, in self defense, to secure a revaluation of their plants in order to provide for the increased replacement cost, as at present they would only secure about one-half the cost of replacing a plant in case it was destroyed, because building materials and labor have more than doubled in a few years.

That the consensus of opinion of all large business men in the country is that the present slowing down of the volume of business will eventually prove a blessing in disguise was another statement made by Gen. Rose, and that overproduction would plunge the country into similar conditions that followed the Civil War. He expressed the view that the national banking system, as now constituted, can, in a large measure, control the general situation by timely and systematic action, and that by next spring all factories would be as busy as ever before.

Following questions by a member, Gen. Rose for a few minutes dwelt upon housing conditions throughout the nation and quoted a statement by the president of the Metropolitan Insurance Co., which says that no loans would be made by that company to finance building operations for speculative operations, but that the full force of its immense loaning capacity would be thrown back of the erection of more homes. Other large insurance companies throughout the nation are expected to take similar action.

One of the most interesting subjects brought before the meeting was that of cancellations of orders, and before entering upon a general discussion of this feature, President Bausher announced that some of the biggest jobbers of the country had recently held a meeting in Chicago, behind closed doors, and that

(Continued on Page 31.)



"NATIONAL" COLORS ARE NATIONAL ASSETS

The line of dyes FULLY EQUAL IN QUALITY AND FASTNESS to corresponding pre-war types and now comprising NEARLY 300 INDIVIDUAL DYES made by the

NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL COMPANY (INCORPORATED)

has indisputably established this company's pre-eminence as the LEADING MANUFACTURER of COAL-TAR DYES in America.

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Southern Office and Warehouse

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Japan Again Exports Coarse Cotton Yarns.

Tokyo, Japan. — With the announcement by the department of commerce and agriculture that applications for permits for the export of coarser yarns would be favorably considered, the ban existing on this class of yarns has been practically lifted. Agitation for the removal of the embargo commenced soon after the business depression asserted itself.

The ban on the export of yarns not exceeding No. 20 was proclaimed November 13, 1919, because, on the pretext of the paucity of cargo in the market, yarns were heavily speculated in and proved a potent cause for booms in yarns and their manufactures. Again in February, 1920, the government began to apply this ban more rigidly as merchants dodged the ban and freely exported the banned articles.

The second set of rules proved rather successful, and the visible stock of yarns began to swell at Osaka and Kobe. As soon as the present commercial reaction started in March, leading people in the cotton yarn and cloth line started an agitation for the removal of this ban.

The notice from the department of agriculture and commerce was addressed to the governors of prefectures, saying that permits for the export of the cotton yarns not exceeding 20 counts have been given so far in accordance with the decree controlling the export of yarns only when the contracts for shipment were made prior to the publication

of the ban. But the government has decided now to permit the export of the cargo contracted for and after April 27, even if the cargo for export are coarse yarns not exceeding 20 count. The applications for export are required therefore to be sent to the department with the documents certifying that actual contracts are made for shipment.

An official in the department of agriculture and commerce explained this step taken by the government, saying that the government issued a notice to the prefectural authorities as regards the export of cotton yarns not exceeding 20 counts. Henceforth, the government will adopt the licensing system as regards coarser yarns just as in the case of ned goods.

Long Staple Cotton.

Boston. — "Buyers and sellers of long staple cottons are trying to get a line on probable prices of staples during the next cotton season, but at this writing sentiment is very confused," says the Merchants' National Bank statement on the long staple cotton situation, issued last week.

"It is recognized," the report continues, "that the heavy demand for long staples, principally by the tire trade, has placed this variety of cotton practically in a class by itself and to a very large degree has made it independent of the general cotton market. It is thought that long staples may decline sympathetically with commodities in general, if the deflation which appears to have

started within the last month is carried very far, but it is expected that the premiums on long staples will remain very high.

"It is too early yet to make any definite predictions regarding the 1920 production of long staples, but reports agree that efforts are being made to increase the output substantially."

As to prices, the statement says New Bedford full inch and a quarter Peeler in strict middling is nominally quoted at \$1.10 to \$1.15; medium grade Sakellaridis Egyptian about \$1.20; medium grade uppers \$.95, and average extra choice Sea Island \$1.20.

"At these extraordinary prices buyers are naturally cautious about committing themselves beyond their requirements, but there is a strong feeling in the trade that during the next cotton season prices of all varieties of long staples will rule high in comparison with short cotton."

Because of the prospective expansion of the automobile business, dealers in long staple cotton predict continuance of high premiums for staples for a long time to come.

Largest Textile Exports Ever Known Are Promised.

If there is no great slump in cotton goods exports for the months of April, May and June, the fiscal year of 1919-20 will see a new high mark set in cotton goods exports. During March of this year the yardage of cloths shipped out of the country reached 87,715,736, compared with 40,906,655 yards in March of 1919.

For the nine months ending in March the total yardage of cloths shipped abroad reached 617,692,012.

In the largest year before the war the highest record of exports of cotton goods reached about 700,000,000 yards, made up very largely of about 525,000,000 yards of brown goods sent to China. For the nine months ending in March of this year 2,638,498 yards of unbleached cottons, 243,726 yards of printed cottons, 152,330 yards of bleached cottons and 2,000 yards of piece dyed goods went to China. The Philippine trade for the nine months' period was less than a quarter of what it was during the war period.

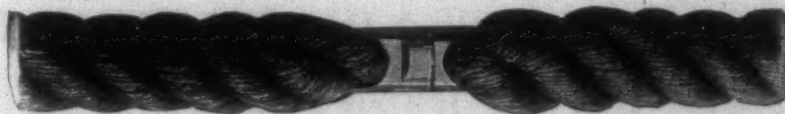
Hosiery exports in March of this year reached 1,427,597 dozen pairs, compared with 782,054 dozen pairs in March, 1919. Underwear exports reached about \$1,250,000 in March, or 50 per cent in excess of a year ago. The total value of cotton manufactures exported for the nine months ending in March reached \$244,315,476, compared with \$171,671,090 in 1919, and \$126,729,744 in 1918.

Silk manufactures exported in March reached a value of \$2,567,552, compared with \$1,795,024 last year, while for the nine months ending in March silk manufactures exported were valued at \$18,502,916 compared with \$8,079,771 in 1918.

Wool manufactures exported in 1919 in March were valued at \$1,212,637, compared with \$4,328,152 last March, and the total values for the nine months ending in March were \$43,261,919, compared with \$19,049,419 in 1919. — Journal of Commerce.

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You can control all rope stretch in the English system rope drive by simply twisting this coupling with rope in position on the puleys, thus saving all splicing costs and delays. Stretch is controlled by twisting up the strands of the rope, which also maintains the original rope diameter. An internal lock in the coupling holds the rope to the shorter length.



The coupling is furnished only with the Hunt "Stevedore" brand, manila transmission rope, plumbago and tallow laid. Catalog describing the coupling and "Stevedore" transmission rope sent on request.

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"DOUBLES DAYLIGHT"

An intensely white oil paint for mill and factory interiors. Eliminates the dark corners, feeds up production and makes the most of the available daylight.

Du-Lite will not chip or flake off—can be repeatedly washed and will not yellow with age.

Supplied in Flat, Eggshell and Gloss Finish.

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Quality Goods

Bobbins, shuttles and spools of every description. Inquiries solicited for new equipment.

Cost Finding in a Cotton Mill

Written for the Southern Textile Bulletin by Thos. B. Hudgin, Greenville, S. C.

In this our final article on cost finding, the work sheet, or final analysis, to which the two previous installments have been leading up to, will be shown and explained. But before going into that, attention is called to some typographical oversights that appeared in the Bulletin for April 1st. "Cuts per loom per day," in several places, should have been "cents per loom per day," to convey the idea the writer was endeavoring to set forth; also the result from the calculation for piece weaving should have been .0624 cents per lb. cost instead of six cents, as the following will show (.70 per cut \times 5.35 yds.) \div 60 yds. per cut = .0624. Then an omission in the paragraph near the close of the article beginning, "Cost finding, or reversing the phrase, finding the cost, means etc.," are the intended words.

Many mills are paying premiums, bonuses, or whatever they choose to call the extra amount, as a reward for regular and faithful attendance and for production. The records kept by the paymaster will show the amounts as earned in each department or unit and these are charged where they rightfully belong and apportioned along with the other items going into the cost of the unit.

Any cost system that is thorough and dependable must of necessity have quite a lot of detail about it and as pertaining to a cotton mill, cannot omit any department or unit. Final results will justify the careful compiling of the data to be used. So in the form or work sheet shown herewith, there will appear quite a bit of detail, but the practical man who studies same out along with the foregoing articles, will see the need for each item. At the top of the style or construction is shown along with the yarn numbers, the name of the mill; the character of the goods in this particular style; width or style of loom; number of harness in this style; number of looms to the weaver; number of ends in the warp; weight of the full warp or loom beam; cost of warp at so much cents per pound, etc.

Believing we can more clearly explain, will assume that a cost is to be figured on style "892," with this construction 104 \times 80—27"—4.95 yds. 30's warp and 40's filling. Plant "Beverly Mill." Character of goods Bedford cords. Width of loom 28 inches Dobby. Number of harness 10. Number looms to weaver—14. 2800 ends. 100lbs. weight of beam. Cost of warp in goods at .1243 cents per lb. Cost of filling in goods at .1591 cents per lb. Piece drawing in at 7 cents per 100 ends. Piece weaving at 48 cents per 60-yd cut. General help, supplies, power, draw-

ing in (general help), and weaving lows: at .5580 cents per loom per day. Cloth room at .0019 cents per yd. (Total). Less waste credit at .0080 cents per lb. (Balance). Commissions at 2% of 96 cents selling value. Freight at 45 cents per 100 lbs. (cost per lb over cotton). Cotton at 36c (% waste 15). (Total cost per lb. selling price at 19 4-10 cents per yd. (Profit per pound). Pounds per loom 10 hr. day (% production) (Profit per loom per 10 hr. day) spindles per loom. (Profit per spin-

[$\$29.92$ (Cost per set) \times 340 \times 30's (warp)] \div [2100 (yds. per set)] = 35.90. Divide 35.90 by 2800 ends = .012825 cents slashing cost per lb. for this particular style; add to this 30's warp cost per lb.—.1243, and .10395 cents slashing supplies cost per lb., getting a total of .148020 cents cost per lb. of slashed warp. Multiply .148020 by 65%, the amount of warp in a lb. of cloth, and the re-

"Piece Drawing-In at.....c per 100 ends." The piece or cut weaver is receiving 48 cents for a 60-yd. cut. The cost per lb. for his work is: 48 cents \times 4.95 yds. = .0396c per lb.

60 yds.

This is added in the column under Piece Drawing-In on the line with, "Piece Weaving." The next line, General H. (Help), Power, etc., or cents per loom per day, the figure to insert is .0887 cents cost per lb. We divide 5580 cents cost, or "Cents per Loom per Day" by the production figure of 6.29 lbs. for this loom for a 10 hour day.

55.80

— = .0887 cents.

6.29 lbs.

Multiply the Cloth Room Cost, .0019 cents by 4.95 yds. to obtain .0094 cents cost per lb., add this to our column of figures and total them, warp cost through cloth room cost and we have 2960 cents. Subtracting the waste credit, .0080 cents per lb leaves balance of .2880 cents. For our commission figure that is paid the selling agency we will use 2%. 96 cents per lb. multiplied by 2% gives .0192 cents per lb. selling expense. Insert this under "Balance." We will use as our figure for "Freight at.....per 100 lbs." 45 cents or .0045 for one (1) lb. The total of these: "Balance, Commissions, and Freight" is .3117 cents, "Cost per lb. Over Cotton." We may add to this 10% to offset an anticipated early wage increase. This being merely a suggestion, but if acted on will give .3429 cents as the cost per lb. over cotton. Add to this for cost of cotton .4235 cents which is cotton at 36 cents per lb. after deducting 15% for waste.

36

— = .4235 cents.

85

Add .3429 and .4235 and we get .7664 cents as "Total Cost per lb." Subtract this from our selling price, 96 cents per lb. the remainder, .1936 cents is the "Profit per lb.," multiplied by 6.29 lbs. production "Pounds per loom 10 hr. day" and we get \$1.2177 for the "Profit per loom per 10 hr. day."

We have found by estimating spindle production for both warp and filling, that for this style of goods and these yarns, it will take 35 spindles to keep this loom running. Divide \$1.2177 by 35 and we get .035 cents as the "Profit per Spindle" per day.

An explanation as to how the waste credit figure of .0080 cents per lb. was arrived at. The mill over a period of 6 months sold so many dollars worth of waste and produced so many lbs. of cloth. Dividing the

(Continued on Page 32.)

| Plant | | Style | | Warp | | Filling | |
|---|--|---------------------|--|-------|--|------------------|--|
| Character of Goods | | Picks per Minute | | Slash | | Coal Labor Power | |
| Width Loom | | No. Looms to Weaver | | Date | | | |
| No. Ends | | Lbs. Wt. Beam | | | | | |
| Cost Warp in Goods @ | | c per pound | | | | | |
| Cost Filling in Goods @ | | c per pound | | | | | |
| Piece Drawing-In @ | | c per 100 ends | | | | | |
| Piece Weaving @ | | c per 100 ends | | | | | |
| Gen. H. Sup. and Power, D. to and Weaving @ | | c per 100 ends | | | | | |
| Cloth Room @ | | c per yard | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | |
| Less Waste Credit @ | | c per lb. | | | | | |
| Balance | | | | | | | |
| Commission @ | | % Selling Value | | | | | |
| Freight @ | | c per 100 lbs. | | | | | |
| Cost per pound Over Cotton | | | | | | | |
| Cotton @ | | (% Waste) | | | | | |
| Total Cost per pound | | | | | | | |
| Selling Price @ | | c per Yard | | | | | |
| Profit per Pound | | | | | | | |
| Pounds per lb. 10 hr. day | | (% Prod.) | | | | | |
| Profit per lb. 10 hr. day | | | | | | | |
| Spindles per Loom | | | | | | | |
| Profit per Spindle | | | | | | | |

de). Per cent warp—65, filling 35. Picks per minute—176. Slashing cost (coal, labor, power, etc)—\$29.92 per set. Slashing supplies per lb. .010895 cents. It will be noticed on the form or work sheet there are 6 different columns, these make it possible to figure six different calculations for the same style on one sheet and thereby being very convenient for reference as to comparative costs over a period of time.

By referring to the previous articles the following steps, in computing a cost, can be understood: Our slashing constant figure for 30's warp is 35.90 and is arrived at as fol-

low: $\$29.92$ (Cost per set) \times 340 \times 30's (warp) \div [2100 (yds. per set)] = 35.90. Divide 35.90 by 2800 ends = .012825 cents slashing cost per lb. for this particular style; add to this 30's warp cost per lb.—.1243, and .10395 cents slashing supplies cost per lb., getting a total of .148020 cents cost per lb. of slashed warp. Multiply .148020 by 65%, the amount of warp in a lb. of cloth, and the re-

ult .0962 cents is the cost of warp in a lb. of cloth. Put this figure in the blank space on the line with "Cost Warp in Goods." Next multiply the cost for the filling yarn, .1591 cents; by 35% and the result, .0557 is the cost of the filling in a lb. of cloth. Put this figure in the space under the warp cost and on the line, "Cost Filling in Goods. Calculate the piece drawing-in thus: .07c (per 100 ends) \times 2800 \times 65% =

100 lbs. \times 2

.0064 cents per lb. cost for piece drawing-in. Insert .0064c underneath cost of filling on the line

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Plans for World Cotton Conference.

Reports from England are to the effect that the World Cotton Conference to be held in that country from June 13 to 22, 1921, as noted, bids fair to surpass any gathering in the history of the industry, not only in point of attendance, but in the scope and importance of its work. This conference will be the second world cotton congress since the one held at New Orleans last October, which was a distinct success, the body then becoming a permanent organization, with a definite purpose; to solve the many problems now facing all cotton interests.

Arrangements for the enjoyment of the delegates and their guests at the conference in 1921 have not been neglected. The last day at Liverpool, where the conference is to be in session three days, and the two days during the Manchester meeting, will be entirely devoted to their entertainment. Steamship and train arrangements for the entire trip are in the hands of the Eaves Steamship and Tourist Agency of Boston, which has been appointed transportation manager by the executive committee.

Says Govt. Reports Should Take More Cognizance of Unspinnable Cotton.

Atlanta, Ga.—"That the Directors of the Census is hereby directed to furnish to the Senate at the earliest possible time the number of bales of so-called unspinnable cotton, including gin-cut, water packed, perished fiber, and linters in public storage and at concentration points."

The above is a resolution proposed recently by Senator Smith, South Carolina, in the United States Senate. It has now been acted upon and the results of the investigation are at the disposal of the public. On the whole, the report forms a disappointing document. It does not cover the ground of the requirements and represents more particularly an apology for unspinnable fiber rather than a return of the number of bales in stock.

The report criticizes the use of the term "unspinnable cotton," and says "practically all cotton, even gin-cut and low grade, as well as the better grades of linters, is spinnable and actually is used to some extent in the manufacture of coarse yarns." No one knows this fact better than the proposer of the resolution, and this is evidenced by the specific descriptions stated in the request. No one, also, is more alive than he is to the injurious effect of low classes of cotton on the prices obtainable for the perfect fiber.

The difficulties attached to the compilation of such a return as is specified by the resolution, can be readily understood, and these are made evident in a letter which the Bureau of the Census addressed to the Senate on the subject on the 30th of March, before the investigation had been commenced. Herein it is stated, "No data has been collected by the Bureau of the Census as to the number of bales of unspinnable gin-cut, water packed, and perished fiber cotton held in the United States."

Prior to 1916, the Bureau of the Cotton Census took no cognizance of "bolly cotton." Since then, the growing importance of this perished fiber has compelled the collection of data bearing on this production. Only a few years ago, the return of production of cotton made by the Bureau, combined staple cotton and linters into one grand total, the importance of a differentiation of the two materials, has in later years, however, compelled separate details.

These two classes of irregular fibers are simply indicative of the steps the Bureau of the Census should take to enlighten the producer as to amount and character of cotton he and the ginner are placing on the market as unsuitable material and it is only by such authoritative statements as the Government alone can make, and they have at the present time the means of doing so, that the cotton market can be purged of a growing evil.

Much is said and written regarding the increased production of cotton here in the United States, and in all cotton consuming countries, yet here in the conservation of the fiber already produced lines, to a large extent, a remedy for the shortage, it is pointed out. Intensified cultivation, larger returns per acre are remedies offered to the cotton grower today, yet are they like unto "sounding brass and the tinkling cymbal," for by our present day methods of harvesting and ginning and baling, just as fast as the crop increases, so will the trash and the "dog tails" continue to accumulate.

Reverting to the information contained in the Bureau report, linters occupy the principal consideration. This is perhaps natural, but it has no bearing on the question of unspinnable cotton, for the simple reason, it is said, that it was never intended for that purpose, either by the grower, the ginner, or the seed crusher. It is purely and simply a by-product in the processes of obtaining the cotton fiber proper, and the oil contents of the seed. That it may be used for the spinning of "coarse counts" is an exigency of the manufacturing situation, and not inherent to the character of the material.

Bolly cotton, the only other class referred to in the report, is disposed of in a few lines, and the information is generally chimeric. The bureau estimates "that 141,000 bales of bolly cotton was harvested from the crop of 1919." The report includes ginner's particulars up to March 31, 1920, but it is a well known fact that the majority of the cotton ginned since that date has been bolly and trashy cotton.

It is time, cotton interests point out, that the bureau took cognizance of all grades of what are today untenderable grades or qualities. This, the Government officials have it in their power to do, and these systematic and periodic returns will do much to stabilize and commercialize the value of all grades of the cotton fiber.

Summer Maintenance of Landscape Planting

The following report on maintenance and care of landscape planting has just been sent out by E. S. Draper, landscape architect and city planner of Charlotte, N. C.:

This report will consider the features of maintenance for the following groups in the order named:

- 1.—Shrubs (Deciduous).
- 2.—Evergreens.
- 3.—Vines.
- 4.—Trees.
- 5.—Lawns.

1.—Shrubs (Deciduous).

a. Pruning. Cut all dead wood and cut back all long shoots to prevent lanky growth. When the shrub is in sickly condition, cut back to make the shrub branch lower.

b. General Care. Hand cultivation to 4 or 5 inches in depth should be done around the base of each shrub, care being taken not to uncover or injure any roots, thus securing a dirt mulch to hold moisture. This should be done at least once every two weeks in the summer, and preferably after every heavy rain to prevent clay soil from baking. The use of an iron rake to pulverize the surface is the best treatment and by far the easiest. Watering in the evening or early morning during periods of drought is desirable. All weeds and grass should be uprooted at least a foot away from the shrub at its base. Where shrubbery beds have been made, the entire bed should be kept in cultivation and free from weeds,

which if allowed to grow, sap the vitality of the newly established plants. If the vitality of the plant is strong, the plant's resistance to drought, insects and disease is greatly improved.

c. Fertilization. Mulching with well-rotted and strawy manure in spring and fall will give additional plant food. Strong green manure must be kept away from the base of the shrub.

2.—Evergreens.

Both coniferous (like pines and cedars) and broad-leaved (like rhododendrons and magnolias) evergreens require essentially the same care, which is exactly opposite the type of given deciduous shrubs. No regular cultivation around evergreens should be done. Instead, the ground around the base of the plants should be mulched, early in the spring with strawy manure, dried grass cuttings, or dried leaves, and this mulch should be kept on the ground about the plants until late fall; object of this type of mulching being to shield the roots of the evergreens which feed close to surface of the ground from the direct rays of the summer sun, and to conserve moisture at the surface of the ground. A few broad-leaved evergreens, as Abelia, Eleagnus, etc., require pinching back of the young shoots during the summer to prevent lanky growth. Coniferous evergreens, such as Cedars, Petinosporas, Cyresses, etc., should be

lightly sheared during the late summer. The growth of strong weeds should be kept down in the beds.

3.—Vines.

The maintenance of deciduous vines, such as Clematis, Jasminum, Ivy, etc., require the same care as Deciduous Shrubs; while the evergreen vines, English Ivy, Bigninium, Capreolata, Euonymus, etc., require a treatment similar to Evergreen Shrubs. Attention should be paid during the growing season to the training of the vines to the desired manner of growth.

4.—Trees.

Nursery trees, evergreens and deciduous, require the same attention as trees and shrubs of the corresponding class. Native trees of 3-inch or 4-inch caliper, moved by the "ball of the earth" method (which method we advocate for moving trees in sizes 3-inch to 20-inch) should be watched carefully during the first summer. A ring of earth around the trees approximately 6 inches high above the outer edge of the ball of earth with which the tree was moved should be built to hold water around the base of the tree. The basin thus formed should be filled with water until the soil can absorb no more twice a week, during the first summer, although allowance can be made for rainy weather. Using a long handled augur for testing the earth below the surface is a most satisfactory method of determining the condition

of the soil. The use of a pipe to carry water into the ground, so commonly seen, is fallacious, and does more harm than good, particularly with evergreens, and deciduous trees of the type of the Water or Willow Oak, whose feeding roots are close to the surface. A large tree thus moved should have its branches thinned out to reduce the amount of foliage to be fed from the roots. If the tree shows signs of malnutrition during the summer, additional pruning may help. A mulch of leaves and grass cuttings at the base of the tree is a big help in retaining moisture. This should be stirred occasionally so as not to become sour.

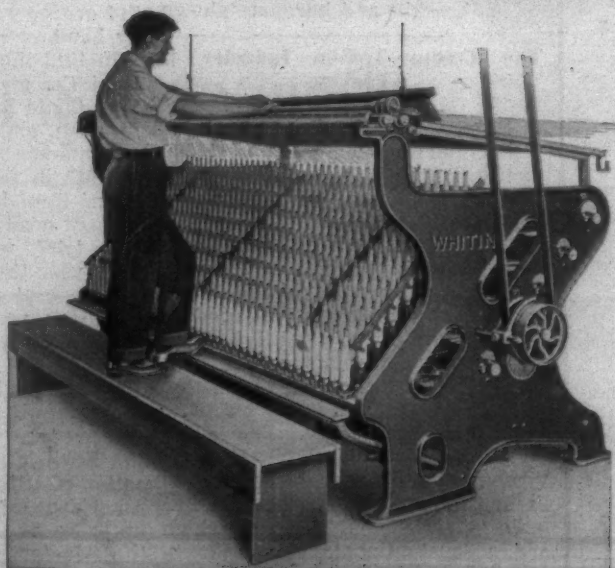
5.—Lawns.

a. Roll lightly with a hand roller after the seed is well started. This firms the soil about the grass roots and is supposed to make the grass stool (spread out) more. Usually fall seeding does not need watering, but if necessary soak the lawn thoroughly, using a spray light enough not to wash out the seed. Do the work late in the day and do it slowly and thoroughly, sprinkling each part over and over again until the soil is wet to a depth of from 8 to 10 inches. One such good soaking is worth a dozen sprinklings. (Old lawns that are sloping are best watered by punching holes in the sod with an iron bar and letting the water run in slowly until the soil

(Continued on Page 26.)

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- 20 Pettee 40 inch Cards, 12 inch Coilers
- 37 Hetherington 40 inch Cards, 10 inch Coilers
- 20 Hetherington 38 inch Cards, 10 inch Coilers
- 28 Deliveries Saco-Lowell Drawing, Metallic Rolls, 12 inch Coilers
- 60 Deliveries Hetherington Drawing, Metallic Rolls 10 inch Coilers
- 24 Deliveries Atherton Drawing, Metallic Rolls, 10 inch Coilers
- 2 Providence Slubbers, 12x6, 48 spindles
- 2 Saco-Water Power Machine Co. Slubbers, 12x6, 60 spindles
- 1 Howard & Bullough Slubber, 12x6, 80 spindles
- 1 Saco-Water Power Machine Co. Slubber, 11x5 1/2, 72 spindles
- 2 Saco-Water Power Machine Co. Slubbers, 10x5, 84 spindles
- 1 Providence Slubber, 9x4, 44 spindles
- 1 City Machine Co. Slubber, 9x4 1/2, 44 spindles
- 1 Providence Slubber, 8x4, 126 spindles
- 2 Lowell Trombone Flyer Slubbers, 10x5, 50 spindles
- 3 Lowell Trombone Flyer Roving Frames, 8x3 1/2, 60 spindles
- 2 Providence Intermediates, 10x5, 102 spindles
- 7 Howard & Bullough Intermediates, 9x4 1/2, 130 spindles
- 16 Saco-Lowell Roving Frames, 8x4, 112 spindles
- 2 Providence Roving Frames 8x4, 126 spindles
- 6 Saco-Water Power Machine Co. Roving Frames, 8x4, 120 spindles
- 2 City Machine Co. Roving Frames, 7x3 1/2, 120 spindles
- 1 Providence Roving Frame, 7x3 1/2, 152 spindles
- 10 Howard & Bullough Roving Frames, 6x2 1/2, 184 spindles
- 105 Lowell Spinning Frames, 192 and 208 spindles, 2 inch rings, 7 inch Traverse, 7/8 inch Whorl, Single Boss Rolls, Metal Thread Boards
- 11 Fales & Jenks Spinnings Frames, 192 and 240 spindles, 1 7/8 inch Rings, Whitin Gravity Spindles, Single Boss Rolls, Wide Separators. About 25,000 warp bobbins for sale used on above frames.
- 2 Collins Twisters, 1-60 spindles and 1-84 spindles, 4 1/2 inch Gauge, 3 1/2 inch Rings
- 1 Draper Twister, 200 spindles, 3 inch Gauge, 2 inch Rings
- 1 Fales & Jenks Twister, 264 spindles, 2 7/8 Gauge, 1 7-8 Rings
- 2 Fales & Jenks Twisters, 264 spindles, 2 3/4 Gauge, 1 3-4 Rings
- 5 Silver & Gay Flyer Twisters, 56 spindles, 6 inch Gauge, with spools 7x4
- 2 Brownwell Flyer Twisters, 16 spindles, 8 1/2x6
- 2 Draper Spoolers, 100 spindles 12,000 4x5 spools and 2,000 4x6 spools for 3/8 inch spindle
- 6 Whitin Quillers, 378 spindles
- 12 Universal No. 50 Cone and Tube Winders
- 6 Universal No. 50 Doublers
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- 10,000 Draper No. 2 Centrifugal Clutch Spindles.

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Loray Mill Operatives Guests at Big Banquet.

Gastonia, N. C.—Every operative on the night shift in the Greater Loray Mill, at Gastonia, was the guest of honor at a splendid banquet given by the mill management Friday night in the Greater Loray cafeteria. A number of interesting and entertaining vaudeville numbers from the Keith circuit were brought down from Charlotte for the occasion. The Greater Loray Concert band was present and rendered a number of selections in a very creditable manner. The banquet and entertainment lasted from 10 o'clock until midnight.

During the short time the Greater Loray cafeteria has been in operation, it has won for itself an enviable reputation not only in Greater Loray, but throughout this entire section of the State. Automobile parties are drawn for miles around by its superb cuisine and service, and its charming hospitality.

The night operatives were not unacquainted with its merits, for each receives a free box supper from its kitchen every night through the week while at work. Yet, knowing the high quality of the food served as they do, they were delightfully surprised with the banquet the cafeteria management provided for this occasion.

The Keith vaudeville numbers were the best that could be secured. No pains or expense were spared and both the management and the guests were more than pleased with the unusually interesting program these stellar attractions furnished.

The Greater Loray Concert band is improving so rapidly that at every public appearance their concerts are more enjoyable than before. At this banquet, the band fairly outdid itself. It is doubtful if there is another band of equal size in the State that can equal them in the variety and number of selections they play or in the skill and harmony shown.

The Cotton Textile Industry in Turkey.

(Prepared in the Near East Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, from the issue of Revue Commerciale d'Orient for March 6, 1920.)

Although cotton is cultivated on a large scale in Turkey (by Turkey is evidently meant here Asia Minor and Constantinople.) and its production, in spite of the primitive method of cultivation employed, is relatively quite important, the cotton manufacturing industry is yet only in the embryonic stage. The industry is localized chiefly in the two vilayets of Aidin and Adana, as well as in the capital. There are five main establishments, two of which are in Constantinople, two in Smyrna, and one in Magnesia, and four factories of secondary importance belonging to private persons in Adana. The latter have a total of 10,000 spindles, which added to 40,800 spindles of the five principal establishments above mentioned, give a total of 50,800 spindles for the cotton-manufacturing industry of the country, leaving out of consideration the home industry which is widely

scattered in the vilayets of Aidin and Brusa, but the production of which has little importance.

The five principal concerns mentioned above are the following: Cotton piece goods factory belonging to the military administration at Makri-Keui; a joint-stock company at Yedi-Coule for the manufacture of woolen and cotton yarn and various kinds of piece goods; a cotton piece goods joint-stock company at Smyrna; an industrial company at Smyrna manufacturing oriental cotton piece goods and yarns; and the concern "Societe Aly Fikri," at Magnesia.

The first-named company, the first of its kind established in Turkey (1855), manufactures both cloth and yarn. During the war the weaving equipment of the factory was renewed, while the yarn equipment remained in its old condition. The output of the latter is of so little importance that a goodly part of the yarn necessary for weaving is furnished by the Yedi-Coule factory, which was founded in 1890 and which only manufactures yarn. The other three factories are all of recent date. The first two manufacture both cloth and yarn, but the last manufactures only cotton piece goods.

The two Smyrna companies were established in 1914 and 1915, respectively, the second of which furnishes the greater part of the yarn and some even for export. The "Societe Aly Fikri" was established in 1910. This company manufactures yarn, and relies entirely on hand power.

The four less important concerns referred to have five engines developing a total of 2,798 horsepower. The factory of the Industrial Co. at Smyrna itself utilizes 75.6 per cent of the power.

These factories possess equipment as follows: 30 carding machines, 162 hatching machines, 26 rollers, 129 spinning machines, with 40,000 spindles, 830 weaving looms, of which 516 are operated by power and 314 by hand.

In 1913 the factory of the Makri-Keui Co. at Magnesia and that at Yedi-Coule had 3 head employees, 4 foremen, and 604 workmen, half of whom were women and children. In 1915 in four factories, that at Makri-Keui being excluded, there were 24 head employees, 13 foremen, and 1,627 workmen. During the same year the factories, all of which were operated solely for the use of the army, produced 3,618,520 meters of heavy cotton piece goods (cabot) and 1,176,942 kilos of cotton yarn. The yarn is for the most part of coarse grade. The cotton of Adana can produce thread up to No. 14 of the English classification, while the cotton of Aidin, which is grown from American seed, can produce thread up to No. 24. The yarn produced by these factories bears numbers varying between 2 and 14. The output above mentioned was valued at 7,960,744 piasters (the piaster is normally equivalent to 4.4 cents, but is now in the neighborhood of 1 cent) for the cotton piece goods, and 14,188,250 piasters for the yarn.

The factory of the Industrial Co. at Smyrna, that of Yedi-Coule, and that of Makri-Keui have a capacity of 14,700 bales of 200 kilos each per

annum. This quantity of cotton furnishes 4,000,000 meters of heavy cotton piece goods (cabot), other goods valued at 12,000,000 piasters, and 420 packages of cotton yarn, each of 4.5 kilos, valued at 20,000,000 piasters. The other Smyrna factory should have a total output of 4,000,000 meters of cotton piece goods, but since its equipment is defective it has never been able to reach that figure.

According to official statistics only 53 per cent of the cotton yield of Aidin is employed by the local industry, the rest being exported. In the vilayet of Adana and especially in the other vilayets producing cotton, such as Aleppo, Mosul, and Mamouret-ul Aziz, where the cotton-manufacturing industry has scarcely an existence, the proportion of cotton employed locally is quite low. In general, something like 75 to 80 per cent of the cotton crop of Turkey is exported, while only 20 to 25 per cent is absorbed by the local industry. On the other hand, the import trade in cotton piece goods and cotton yarns is very important.

According to the statistics of the Ottoman Empire, published by the Director General of Direct Taxes, Turkey exported in 1913-14 23,479,357 kilos of raw cotton, valued at 120,567,617 piasters, while it imported 12,865,515 kilos of cotton yarn for its domestic industry, at a value of 133,329,082 piasters (which shows how backward is the cotton industry since it can not meet its needs for cotton yarn) and cotton piece goods, valued at 658,732,068 piasters. As for cotton yarn, pre-war im-

ports included: 32 per cent from England, 28 per cent from Italy, 21 per cent from India, and 11 per cent from Austria-Hungary. In 1915 the local cotton yarn industry was increased, so that it furnished 20.6 per cent of the amount consumed.

The figure of 658,732,068 piasters represents the value of 46,719,145 kilos of cotton piece goods, imported into Turkey from abroad, as follows: 16,913,544 kilos of ordinary cotton piece goods, 4,538,698 kilos of cotton piece goods of good quality, and 25,266,903 kilos of calico.

Considering only the ordinary cotton piece goods (goods of superior quality not being manufactured in Turkey) internal production scarcely suffices to cover 9.5 per cent of consumption. However, as noted above, the home textile industry must also be considered. Thus Brusa turns out 500 meters for napkins, and the city of Magnesia furnishes annually heavy cotton piece goods (cabot) and calicos up to a value of 3,000,000 piasters; 13,000 workmen are occupied in this industry, which absorbs for the most part only yarn of foreign origin. However, this production is very little, considering the needs of the country, and it is not to be expected that the proportion of 9.5 per cent mentioned above will be materially changed.

E. W. McCue, chief engineer for Union-Bruffalo Mills, Union, S. C., has resigned to become superintendent of Bahan Machinery Company, at Union, S. C.

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Textile Foundation Organized

The Textile Foundation, authorized by the Southern Textile association at a recent meeting in Spartanburg, S. C., was organized at a meeting of a committee named by the association, at a meeting held in Charlotte, Saturday, the announced purposes being to collect textile data, make tests and furnish textile information to the practical men in the cotton mills.

For more than a year the Southern Textile association, which is composed of the superintendents and overseers, has been pursuing the policy of getting the opinion of a large number of men upon the best drafts, twists, speeds, etc. to use upon various yarns and cloths. The result of these questions has been that many of the superintendents and overseers began to make tests, but the results of such tests were often doubtful because they were not carefully and systematically made.

Realizing the value of such tests if made under expert supervision, the Southern Textile association decided to establish a Textile Foundation, under which one or more experienced men will be employed to devote their entire time to make tests on various textile questions and distributing the information derived therefrom.

President H. H. Boyd of the Southern Textile Association, under authority given him, appointed the following as the committee to take charge of the work of establishing the textile foundation: David Clark,

editor Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.; C. W. Causey, manager Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.; Marshall Dilling, superintendent A. M. Smyre Manufacturing Company, Gastonia, N. C.; F. Gordon Cobb, superintendent Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C., and W. M. Sherrard, general manager of the Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Company, Whitmire, S. C.

At a meeting of this committee, held at the Southern Manufacturers' Club in Charlotte, it was decided to incorporate the Textile Foundation and to give representation to the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and each of the State Associations.

Under the plan of operation the superintendents and overseers who compose the Southern Textile Association, will be in charge of its work, but it is expected that the mills will contribute a sufficient fund to employ suitable men and establish a testing laboratory.

Prominent cotton manufacturers have expressed their approval of the Textile Foundation and the belief that it will do much to increase the efficiency of the cotton mills of the South.

President H. H. Boyd, of Charlotte, and Secretary A. B. Carter, of Greenville, S. C., met with the Textile Foundation committee.

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E. N. Haynes.....Carder
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J. H. Cuthrell.....Night Run

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| Benzopurpurine 4 B Conc. | Zeta Black |
| Direct Brilliant Blue 3 B | Alpha Black |
| anakra Chrome Fast | Gallocyanine |
| Kanawha Chrome Fast | Sneeze Blue |
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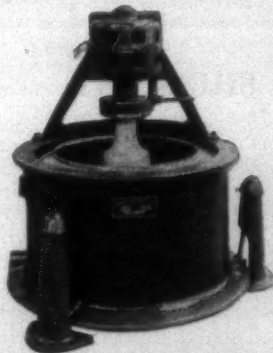
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A Modern Fuel Burning System.

The Palmer Forced Draft Burner company, of Charlotte, N. C., has installed in a long list of mills in North and South Carolina and Georgia a modern and economical system for burning fuel.

Some of the advantages claimed for the Palmer Forced Draft Burner system are as follows:

This system makes a great saving in burning any grade of coal.

It successfully burns slack or low grades of coal, thus saving the difference between the cost of these grades of coal and higher-priced coal.

With this system three boilers will do the work of four with ordinary grates.

With the Palmer Forced Draft system tall smoke-stacks are not needed. The draft being supplied by an engine and fan, is at all times under control, and is not affected by weather conditions or height of smoke-stack.

By the arrangement of the air inlets or vents in the Palmer Forced Draft Burners the flame is spread over the whole heating surface of the boiler, thus avoiding strains or other injuries so common where the heat is not evenly distributed.

It is only necessary to clean these burners half as often as with ordinary grate bars.

As these burners have no other openings or exposed spaces in the fuel burning surface of the tops except the air inlets through which the air is forced, combustion is always upwards and no burning coal can drop down and cling to the burners beneath, as is the case with the old fashioned or common grate bars, so they do not burn out.

With these burners the fire never logs or smoulders. Neither does it need agitating. The steady stream of air forced into the fire box and by the flaring arrangement of the air inlets spread out fan-like through the fuel and creates a clear, steady flame, which consumes every particle of fuel under most advantageous conditions.

Air is a cheap fuel, why not burn more of it? The Palmer Forced Draft Burner not only supplies air in abundance, but brings every particle of air in contact with every particle of the fuel, thus inducing perfect combustion.

These burners are easily substituted for grate bars. The grate bars are simply removed and the burners fill the same space without any change in furnace setting.

Big Jump in Domestic Consumption of Cotton.

Washington.—Cotton, exclusive of linters, consumed during May amounted to 541,080 bales, according to the monthly cotton consumption report made public by the Census Bureau here. During May of last year consumption amounted to 487,444 bales.

Increased consumption, decrease in the amount of cotton held in public storage and at compresses, increase in the amount held in consuming establishments as of May 31, increased imports and exports and an increased number of active spin-

dies is shown by the report for May, as compared with May last year.

Cotton, exclusive of linters, consumed in cotton growing States amounted to 310,165 bales as compared with 271,989 bales during May last year.

Held in public storage and at compresses was a total of 2,584,784 bales as compared with 3,416,607 bales during May last year.

There were 15,766 bales imported during May, as against 36,812 bales imported during May last year.

Cotton exported including linters, amounted to 363,104 bales as against 444,718 bales exported during May last year.

Active spindles during May numbered 34,066,236 as compared with 33,531,313 during May last year.

Linters consumed during May amounted to 31,032 bales as compared with 13,715 during May last year.

Linters held in consuming establishments amounted to 282,187 as compared with 272,614.

Linters held in public storage and at compresses amounted to 392,568 bales as against 213,679 bales held in May last year.

Linters exported during May totaled 5,550 bales as compared with 899 bales of linters exported during May last year.

Cotton consumed in the United States during the 10 months ending with May amounted to 5,344,418 bales. In this total is included 41,129 foreign and 4,897 Sea Island bales consumed. During the 10 months ending with May, 1919, cotton consumed totalled 4,781,278 bales.

Linters consumed during the 10 months ending May 31, amounted to 262,664 bales as compared with 420,450 bales consumed during the 10 months ending with May 31, 1919.

A Fuller Understanding of Fundamentals.

By Dudley R. Kennedy, before National Cotton Manufacturers Association.

We are faced by a condition which needs no explanation to you, gentlemen. We are faced to-day by a condition which is a fact and not a theory. Our country, with all its people, finds itself in a state of mind; and speaking by and large I believe that that state of mind is responsible for conditions as they are. There has been so much said upon this subject, and better said perhaps than I can say it, that I am at a loss as to how to build up the superstructure without boring you with repetition.

I visualize the situation as every other man and woman does, by my own experience—which is not as great as that of many of you as I started to work about twenty years ago. Even that short span of time has shown many changes. I started out substantially at common labor in a brick fabricating shop where we were working twelve hours a day and got a dollar and a quarter a day. The hours neither killed us, nor did we starve to death at those wages; for I have maintained a fair degree of health and strength ever since despite that so-called handicap.

I think when I started to work as I said, the situation was that of a

comparatively small plant, although it was considered as of good size in those days, where there was a superintendent who knew every man in the shop by his first name and his nickname; a superintendent who knew our general home situation and its conditions—many times he knew the number of children in the family and the general conditions surrounding the home life. By the same token the men knew the superintendent by his first name and nickname; and between these two there was a real bond of understanding, sympathy and confidence. When the superintendent told them something, it did not make any difference what it was, they believed him. When he said that the plant would have to shutdown for lack of orders, he told them the details and the men believed him. When they asked for more money, and he said the balance-sheet of the year before would not stand a raise, they believed him. Then, too, when they went to him and said that certain conditions were such that they could not stand—that is, in some particular, he believed them. Then there were no strikes in that shop.

Shops have grown in size. The number of employes has increased from tens and hundreds to thousands and tens of thousands. This transition has taken place, as you all know, in the last ten or fifteen years. We have boasted of our concentration of manufacturing plants into larger units. It has spelled efficiency in many respects, but it has ation in which we find ourselves to-day, influenced, of course, by the war and other matters; but the real fundamental cause for the conditions of to-day is the growth in size of manufacturing units on the one hand, and the loss of confidence between the two parties to industry. Management is largely to blame, and I say that, although I have been an executive in industry for at least ten years. My sympathies are entirely with the management, but I say to you that it is my firm conviction that the management is largely to blame. Management admits that it has all the brains. You will get no argument out of Management on that score. In this territory particularly they still refer to the workers as "hands"; and because management has thought in terms of their supposed monopoly of brains, and that the workers were only "hands," the management has reserved to itself the right to do all the thinking, expecting nothing but hands and manual labor from the workers. And that is all they have received, by and large; and even that has been diminished year by year.

Now, why, in the face of our general industrial progress, have we had this wave of industrial radicalism, this demand for more wages, shorter hours, and less work from the workers? It is because of the honest misapprehension on the part of the workers of the fundamental facts of industry. Management has been too busy with those things which it considered more important, to take time to instruct the workers in the fundamentals of economics and business. They have considered the hands, or the workers, as hands without brains; and then there has been an element of management

which conceded to the workers the possession of brains; and they have been increasingly busy in putting information into the heads of the workers; and where there was no information in the mind of the worker to refute the talk of the agitator, what happened?—what could you expect to happen?

The average worker has the most ridiculous views about your business, and, in fact, about all business, that you can possibly imagine. But remember that he honestly believes those views; and in a meeting of this kind where you gentlemen come together to get ideas from each other it would do you no good to damn the agitator or to damn the worker. Already there has been too much of that. We must think in constructive terms of what we are to do about the situation. The average worker thinks that the average business makes from ten to one hundred times as much profit as it does. Believe me—that is true—he honestly believes it.

Workers think there is an inexhaustible supply of gold hidden away somewhere in the front office. They do not know where the pay roll comes from; they do not know their position as preferred creditors—that they get their money before the merchandise creditors or the bondholders or the preferred or common stockholders. They do not know where the physical money comes from, nor do they know the evolution of that money from credit. They do not understand how business is done the world over. They do not understand how much gold there is in the world—which is money, as popularly understood. They do not know there is only ten billion dollars of it in the world, and that it could all be put in this room. They do not know that the war cost twenty-eight times as much as the gold in the world; that it was manipulated by a paper and credit—that is, the expenses of the war—and that business is done in a similar way, although on a smaller scale. They do not understand the reasons for seasonal trade and the causes of peaks and mines in business. They do not know that ninety-five per cent of all the corporations, manufacturing corporations and other business in this country have to struggle to make six per cent profit on their year's business. They do not know these facts because they read a lot of twaddle about the four or five per cent of those engaged in business that make unconscionable profits all the time. The radical press is pumping this half truth or malicious lie into them all the time, into them as well as the other portion of the reading public with such papers. The agitator always misstates the situation; and nobody in a big instructive way in this country is doing anything to refute this misinformation.

What is the situation to-day when a man comes into a factory in the morning, a man who was at a radical meeting the night before, who goes to his foreman, who is your agent and a part of your management, and asks him some fundamental questions about your business. Right then and there you have the chance to nail the lie if your

(Continued on Page 26.)

Program for North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers.

The Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina will be held at the Battery Park Hotel, Asheville, N. C., on Friday and Saturday, the 25th and 26th of June.

Program of unusual interest has been prepared, which is given in full below. Speakers of national fame will speak at each session.

The annual banquet will be held at the Battery Park Hotel on the evening of the 25th. The feature of this session will be reminiscences by former presidents of the association. Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, will be the principal speaker at the banquet.

The convention is open to the cotton manufacturers of this State, their friends and associates. Ladies will be welcome at the banquet.

Friday, June 25, 10:00 A. M.

Morning Session.

Convention called to order by Arthur M. Dixon, President.
Opening Prayer—Rev. W. F. Pow-

ell, Asheville, N. C.

Welcome—Gallelin Roberts, Mayor of the City of Asheville.

Response—R. Grady Rankin, Gastonia, N. C.

Appointments of Committee—Nomination; Resolution.

Address, "The Model Mill"—D. E. Camak, President, Textile Industrial Institute, Spartanburg, S. C.

Address, "From Fig Leaves to Foulards"—Theo. H. Price, Editor, Commerce and Finance, New York City.

Adjournment.

Friday Afternoon Session—3:00 P. M.

Address, "Our Constitution, the Antidote for Bolshevism"—Harry F. Atwood, Author and Attorney, Chicago, Ill.

Address, "Taxation and Business"—E. S. Parker, Jr., Attorney, Graham, N. C.

Adjournment.

Informal Banquet—8:00 P. M.

Battery Park Hotel.

Members, their families and friends of the Association.

Presiding—Arthur M. Dixon, President, Gastonia, N. C.

Music.

Reminiscence by Retired Presidents: R. M. Miller, Jr., 1906-1910; C. E. Hutchison, 1911-1913; Robert R. Ray, 1914; Alf A. Thompson, 1915-1916; W. C. Ruffin, 1917; John L. Patterson, 1918; Arthur J. Draper, 1919.

Speaker—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Saturday, June 26, 10:00 A. M.

Business Session (Members Only).

President's Address—Arthur M. Dixon.

Report of Secretary and Treasurer—Hunter Marshall, Jr.

Report on Traffic Department—George W. Forrester.

Report of Standing Committees.

Report of Special Committees.

Election of Officers.

Unfinished Business.

Miscellaneous Business.

Adjournment.

Death of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Davis.

(From Marion [S. C.] Star.)

The people of the entire community were rudely shocked Saturday morning, when Dr. Archibald McIntyre received a telegram from a physician at Clifton Springs, New York, apprising him of the death, early Saturday morning of both William K. Davis and his wife, Florence McAlister Davis, of Marion. No details were at hand. Their friends simply gasped for breath at the shock contained in the news.

Several weeks ago Mrs. Davis was seriously ill, but after treatment by Dr. McIntyre and at an infirmary at Richmond, Va., she was greatly improved, and returned to her home in this city. Mr. Davis was with her at all times. Immediately upon their return to Marion it was announced that Mr. Davis was ill. The unfortunate couple then went to Winston-Salem, N. C., to visit a brother of Mr. Davis and while there Mr. Davis was given treatment by a physician. After a stay of a week or ten days in Winston-Salem Mr. and Mrs. Davis came back home, and the announcement was made that they would go to Clifton Springs, New York, for treatment. Sunday afternoon, May 31, they left for the New York resort.

Within a day or two, cards and letters began to reach various friends in Marion, and in each Mrs. Davis announced that "Billy" was doing splendidly, and that they would return in about two weeks. It seems that the couple was separated in the sanatorium, each being given a room and being kept apart, but Mrs. Davis seemed to be well satisfied with Mr. Davis's condition.

The wire to Dr. McIntyre came at noon Saturday, and not until late Sunday afternoon did their hundreds of friends get any details of the sad occurrence. At that time, Mr. J. D. Murchison, of Florence, received a telegram from Mr. W. H. McAlister, Mrs. Davis' father, advising him that Mr. Davis had shot and killed Mrs. Davis and then slew himself. That "Billy K." had been extremely despondent of late his close friends knew, but that he should take such a step was never considered for a moment. Undoubtedly his mind was affected by his disease, for there never was a more even-tempered,

likable man than was Billy K. Davis.

Mr. McAlister advised Marion friends that the bodies would be interred in New York Monday afternoon. It had been hoped that the bodies of these popular, lovable people would be buried in Marion, where they had the most close friends and where they had become so much a part of the community life. But Mr. McAlister knows best, and there is no criticism to be offered, of course.

That Mr. and Mrs. Davis will be sorely missed in Marion goes without saying. It would be hard to select a couple in the city who meant more to our community life than these good people. This writer feels that to go further into this article without setting at rest any suggestion of family troubles would be a rank injustice to his friends. There never was a more congenial, happy and well matched couple in the world. The husband, devoted to his wife at all times, when she became ill, gave up his business, his pleasure and his friends and remained with her, day and night, and it is a well known fact that he was not noticeably ill until after the worry and torment of her illness tore him down. He has always been true to her, considerate of her and in all things plainly showed that here was a union at the hands of the Maker. Then, those of us who have known the Davis', in their every day life, keenly realize the devotion of the wife to her husband. She literally was a mother to him, watched for his welfare and tenderly ministered to him in his daily life. They were a happy pair, and their home and its surroundings indicate it. No woman builds as she built, and no man built as he built, where there is not love and happiness.

In the loss of William Kearney Davis the people of Marion lose heavily. He was a good citizen, in all that the term implies. He had no enemies—absolutely none. Not a man on earth bore a grudge against genial "Billy K." The operatives at the Cotton Mill, of which he was superintendent for about 20 years, loved him and respected him, and his death means a distinctive loss to them. When the "flu" raged in the mill community he was a walking angel to them. In the death of Florence McAlister Davis the community suffers another big loss. What citizen does not recall the big, cheerful, patriotic and charitable woman, who has been so much a part of all the good work of the community? She has been president of the Civic League, leader of Red Cross workers during the war and a part of every community effort. She had friends by the hundred, among both rich and poor. Truly, truly she will be missed.

Up on Dakenwald Drive there is a beautiful home—but it is empty. There the friends of "Billy K." and Florence Davis were wont to gather, and happily enjoy the hospitality of these charming people. There the flowers bloom—flowers which had been planted and trained by their hands. There is no crepe on the door—only flowers, beautiful flowers—emblems of the love these dear people had for us—and we for them.

While we weep over the fate that finally was theirs, we rejoice in the

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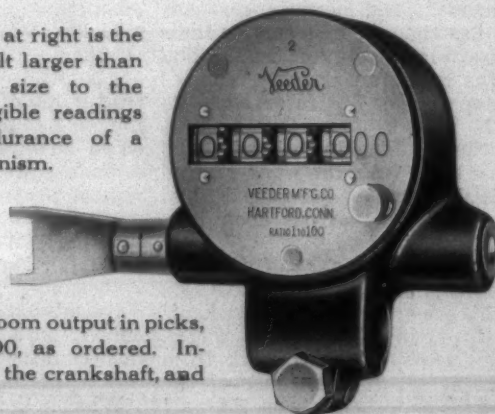
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lives they lived among us, and in our hearts that home and those flowers tell us, in language so plain that all the world may read—they lived and loved and died together.

Impressive Memorial services in honor of the late W. K. Davis were held at Spring Street Church Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Appropriate remarks showing the esteem in which the deceased was held were made by a number of the employees of the Marion Manufacturing Company.

Brussels Lace Again Looms on the Market.

Brussels lace, which rivals and even surpasses in beauty the far-famed Irish point, is coming on the market again, as the Flemish lace-makers return to their homes and resume their dainty industry.

Bobbin and needle once more ply their delicate labors, as these skilled peasant women re-establish themselves in their wrecked homes, with the assistance of the American Red Cross in Flanders which is clothing, feeding and in some cases housing the returned refugees.

During the war Belgium's lace industry, supreme throughout the world for more than four centuries, lapsed and all but died out. For the so-called "Brussels" lace was made, for the most part, in Flanders where the hand of war fell most heavily. The Flemish peasant women worked individually, each in her little cottage, selling the product of their skill and labor by the piece through middlemen.

More than 50,000 women earned a livelihood in this way, a majority of whom inhabited the present devastated regions along the Yser Valley and to the north and east of the martyred city of Ypres, which was one of the most productive lace making centers in Belgium.

Nuns instructed hundreds of little girls in 160 schools of lace making, located mostly in the convents. The most skillful Belgian craftswomen came from these schools, many of which have been laid in ruins by the fire of the opposing armies whose guns thundered throughout this region for four years.

The technical skill and artistic designs of the present lace-makers have attained a perfection easily ranking the best efforts in the machine-made product. Modern lace designing in Belgium is showing more and more the influence of painstaking, artistic research, and the return of the women to their loved handiwork at this time augurs well for dealers on this side of the Atlantic who for a long time have been unable to supply their patrons with this coveted article.

New-Born Babies in Newspapers.

New-born babies in Central and Eastern Europe are wrapped in newspapers when discharged from maternity hospitals, because no infant clothing is available. This condition is responsible for a special appeal from the American Red Cross to its chapters to resume production of garments, particularly layettes. Chapter production on a wartime scale is not contemplated. Even workrooms are not considered necessary but chapter women will be

encouraged to meet with their neighbors for work in the homes.

The disease, destitution and starvation in Europe show that garments for grown-ups and babies must be supplied, if progress in aiding these nations to resume normal life is to continue.

Wartime standards are not strictly necessary in the making of the garments. Any serviceable material and simple style can be used.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1920

Straws.

In the midst of the pessimism of today there are straws which show which way the wind is blowing.

One of the largest New York converters said last week:

"The silk market has demoralized the buying in all textile lines and that the trade which is holding back from buying cotton goods for the coming fall will find itself in the height of the season (September and October) short of desirable merchandise.

"The demand is bound to be larger than the supply which will advance prices," he insists. "Anyone buying his wants on today's market will surely have the advantage when the fall season opens up."

A report from the Fall River print cloth market says:

"After several of the quietest weeks in years, so far as trading was concerned, this week began to show gradual improvement as regards inquiry for goods, and, although the mills do not look for any great rush during the summer months, there is a sentiment that business will be sufficiently active to prevent any piling up of goods, and that the fall will see a stronger demand for mill products."

A sale of boys' suits at Madison Square Garden in New York was attended by thousands and was noted for the fact that the public sought the highest priced goods. The report says:

"The entrance was on Madison avenue, but on all sides of the building curved the long line of waiting people. Those leaving the Garden

used an exit on Fourth avenue. The patient throngs were kept in order by a special squad of police and by Burns' patrolmen.

"Wool suits on the main floor were ranged in four price groups; \$26.75, \$31.75, \$36.75 and \$41.75. The higher priced suits attracted the most attention and the rack of \$41.75 garments was snapped up in 20 minutes."

A knit goods report from Philadelphia says:

"Knit goods and underwear manufacturers note a subsidence of the wave of cancellations, the most of which were offered during the height of the hysteria over special sales and reductions in retail stores. Since these establishments have been forced to the market for supplies which had become exhausted in the stimulated buying, both jobbers and retailers have been less inclined to consider the proposal or offer the slightest recession as a compromise.

In some instances orders have been reinstated at prices above those in the orders cancelled, and several jobbers, it is reported, have withdrawn cancellations after it had been made plain that they would not be considered."

A report from the silk industry around Patterson, N. J., says:

"Most of the rumors about the closed mills and other trade disturbances are untrue. Perhaps the most persistent rumor which is also untrue, is to the effect that half the mills are closed all the time.

"There are over 600 silk firms in the city. One large one has been closed for three weeks, but this is due to change of looms. Some small shops, affecting less than 500 weav-

ers, are closed because of strikes. These mills have been making crepes exclusively. In the mills on strike more than half in most instances are working full time.

"Under normal conditions, between Decoration Day and July 4, is always a dull period.

"The silk that is not selling from the mills is of inferior quality. Some of it is cancelled order goods, not up to the standard as per contract. There have been many law suits on these cases and manufacturers have been forced to retain silk not made up to contract standard."

These straws all indicate that business is by no means as bad as it appears and that a sound industrial condition exists.

The Passing of Bill Davis.

The news that W. K. (Bill) Davis, superintendent of the Marion Mfg. Co., Marion, S. C., had killed his wife and himself while at a New York sanatorium came as a shock to his many friends.

On account of the Marion Mfg. Co. being somewhat isolated from the other mills in the South, "Bill" Davis was not as well known as many other superintendents but there was no man more highly regarded by those who knew him.

Worry over the illness of his wife, to whom he was devoted, brought sickness upon him and in a moment of mental derangement he slew his wife and took his own life.

Years ago our editor and "Bill" Davis were classmates at the A. & M. College of North Carolina and it is hard to imagine a man of his quiet, even temper committing such an act. Those that knew him realize that he was not in his right mind.

Will Continue Enforcement of Child Labor Act.

Washington.—The bureau of internal revenue, discussing the Atherton Mills case appealed from North Carolina, issued the following statement giving notice that it would continue to enforce the child labor law:

"Pending the decision of the United States supreme court in the case of the Atherton mills vs. Johnson, the bureau of internal revenue will continue vigorously to enforce the child labor tax section of the revenue act of 1918. The Atherton mills case was appealed to the supreme court from the United States district court for North Carolina, which held the federal law unconstitutional. The supreme court recently adjourned until October without handing out its decision.

"The North Carolina child labor law, enacted in July, 1919, is similar in effect to the federal statute with two important exceptions, one specified by the law itself, and the other prescribed under regulations adopted by the state child welfare com-

mission the enforcement agency. Under the North Carolina law, children between the ages of 14 and 16 are permitted to work until 9 p. m. The federal statute places a tax of 16 per cent on the annual net profits of any mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment in which children between the ages of 14 and 16 are employed or permitted to work more than eight hours a day, or more than six days a week, or before 6 a. m. or after 7 p. m.

"The regulations prescribed by the state child welfare commission authorize the employment of boys between the ages of 12 and 14 in the enumerated occupations when the public school is not in session, and where it is shown to the superintendent of county welfare that the proposed employment is not to the injury of the health or morals of the children."

"Employment certificates issued under these regulations carry a note as follows: 'The North Carolina child labor law and the rulings made under it by the commission do not in anyway affect the national child labor law.'

"Reports from federal age certificate inspectors are that notwithstanding this presentation of fact, the issuance of the state certificates has resulted in much confusion in the minds of employers, foremen and parents as to the varying requirements of the state and federal laws. Federal inspectors have to explain over and over that a state certificate will not exempt employers from the 10 per cent tax imposed by federal statute, and that to employ a child under 14 years of age in a mill, cannery, workshop or other manufacturing establishment renders the operator subject to such tax.

"Whatever may be the decision of the United States supreme court, the federal law now is in full force and effect, and the bureau of internal revenue cannot permit employment of child labor in violation of its provisions."

Fire Does \$3,000 Damages.

Atlanta, Ga.—More than \$3,000 in damages resulted from a fire at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills. The blaze, which damaged a two-story building, was extinguished after an hour's work by the fire department. The origin of the flame is unknown, according to the fire department.

Colonel Leroy Springs Gives Schools \$50,000.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Announcement was made here that Colonel Leroy Springs of Lancaster, S. C., has given \$50,000 to the million dollar fund being raised by the Presbyterians of South Carolina for the endowment of church schools. C. E. Graham, of Greenville, sometime ago pledged \$100,000 on condition that the remaining \$900,000 be raised.

J. R. Federline, Jr., overseer of spinning at Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., has resigned to accept a similar position with Darlington Manufacturing Company, Darlington, S. C.

Personal News

Ernest Nelson has become manager of the Selma Mfg. Co., Selma, Ark.

J. H. Fagan is now overseer of spinning and winding at Grier Cotton Mills, North Wilkesboro, N. C.

J. L. Pruitt, from Forsyth Cotton Mill, is now section hand in Trio Cotton Mill, Forsyth, Ga.

W. E. Henderson has been promoted to night overseer of spinning at Hogansville, Ga.

Chas. A. Sweet of Columbus, Ga. has become superintendent of the Fairfax Mills, Fairfax, Ala.

L. O. Erwin has become superintendent of the Huntsville Knitting Co., Huntsville, Ala.

W. R. McElveen formerly of Augusta, Ga. is now superintendent of the Merrimack Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala.

R. W. Jennings is now superintendent of the Lanett Cotton Mills, Lanett, Ala.

J. L. Channell has become superintendent of the Madrid Cotton Mills, Madrid, Ala.

J. J. Hurst is now superintendent of the Hamilton Carhart Cotton Mill No. 4, Mobile, Ala.

W. C. Woodhead has accepted position as superintendent of the Nassau Mills, Mobile, Ala.

T. H. Cordle has accepted position as superintendent of the Montgomery Cotton Mills, Montgomery, Ala.

Andrew Suggs has become superintendent of the Killebrew Mfg. Co., Newton, Ala.

J. N. Howell has succeeded W. A. Smith as superintendent of the Southern Mills Corp., Oxford, Ala.

C. D. Goodroe has succeeded N. G. Mauney as superintendent of the Ozark Cotton Mills, Ozark, Ala.

L. C. Langston has succeeded J. L. Shinn as superintendent of the Rainbow Mfg. Co., Ozark, Ala.

N. G. Maunery has accepted position as superintendent of the Pinckard Cotton Mill Co., Pinckard, Ala.

J. W. Jolly has become superintendent of the Autauga Cotton Mills Co., Prattville, Ala.

A. W. Hale is now secretary and treasurer of the Buck Creek Cotton Mills, Siluria, Ala.

J. H. Jackson has become superintendent of the Talladega Knitting Mills, Talladega, Ala.

G. A. Franklin, formerly of Anderson, S. C., is now superintendent of the Sibley Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga.

W. H. Carter, formerly second hand at Central Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., is now overseer of carding at Danville Knitting Mills, Bon Air, Ala.

Alex Davis, formerly of Prattville, Ala., is now superintendent of the Sutherland Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga.

Harry Winn has succeeded Kay Lawson as superintendent of the Hutcheson Mfg. Co., Banning, Ga.

C. H. Lockman is now superintendent of the Cochran Cotton Mills, Cochran, Ga.

W. H. Sanders, formerly of Rock Hill, S. C., is now superintendent of the Crawford Cotton Mills, Crawford, Ga.

Clyde C. Cobb, formerly of Shelby, N. C., is now manager of the Montgomery Cotton Mills, Montgomery, Ala.

R. S. Wheeler, formerly of Concord, N. C., is now superintendent of the Crystal Springs Bleachery, Chickamauga, Ga.

A. H. Bradley has been promoted to superintendent of the Cotton Mill of the Crystal Springs Bleachery, Chickamauga, Ga.

B. Manly has been promoted to second hand in spooling and twisting at Hogansville Manufacturing Company, Hogansville, Ga.

A. E. Williams has been promoted to second hand in spinning at Hogansville Manufacturing Company, Hogansville, Ga.

J. W. Broden has been promoted to second hand in spinning at night at Hogansville Manufacturing Company, Hogansville, Ga.

J. Y. Kee ler from Union-Buffer Mills, Union, S. C., is now overseer of weaving at Cowpens Mills, Cowpens, S. C.

T. H. Cloniger, from the Saxony Mill at Lincolnton, will succeed J. S. Carpenter as superintendent of the Indian Creek Mill of same place.

W. R. Estridge, from Alta Vista, Va., is now overseer of carding at Stonewall Cotton Mills, Stonewall, Miss.

C. D. Scott, from LaGrange, Ga., who has been master mechanic at the Hillside Mills, has resigned to accept a similar position with Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Charles L. Ashley, representing Dairy Ring Traveler Company with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., has been confined to his bed for some time following an operation. It is hoped that he will be out within a few weeks.

G. W. Dennis, who has been overseer of weaving at Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga., for 26 years has resigned to take position with the Stoney Drake Corporation. Last Saturday Mr. Carnett, on behalf of weave room employees and friends in the mill, presented to Mr. Dennis a hand some traveling bag and several other small presents.



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The Screw Machine Products Corporation
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Durham, N. C.—The Lawrence Cotton Mills will build an extension, 60x80, 3 stories, to their present plant. Standard mill construction. The engineering is being handled by J. E. Sirrine, Greenville, S. C.

Waco, Texas.—Work of installing machinery in the New Mills Cotton Mill here is progressing rapidly and it is hoped to have some of it in operation soon. Lee Gibbons and S. M. Hillhouse are erecting the Saco Lowell machinery.

Greenville, S. C.—The Camperdown Mills are planning to change their equipment to the industrial electric drive including some 12,700 spindles; their 600 looms will be motor driven also. J. E. Sirrine, Greenville, S. C., is the engineer.

Enoree, S. C.—Enoree Mills are having designed a complete system for the electrification of this equipment, approximately 36,000 spindles and 842 looms. The individual drive will be used, and two generators installed one on the engine and one on the water wheel. J. E. Sirrine, Greenville, S. C., is the engineer.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Palmer Forced Draft Burner Company are installing their system in the following mills: Mineola Manufacturing Company, Gibsonville, N. C.; Deep River Mills, Randleman, N. C.; Virginia Cotton Mills, Swepsonville, N. C., and Holt-Granite Mills Company, Haw River, N. C.

Rock Hill, S. C.—Arcade Mills are having designed in the office of J. E. Sirrine their new mill of 315x106 wide, 2 stories, for the installation of some 6,000 spindles. The construction is to be combination reinforced concrete and standard mill. The individual electrical drive will be used.

Alexander City, Ala.—Avondale Mills—Alexander City Division, are to build an extension to their 3-story mill building; extension to their weave shed of about 80x150 wide; extension to their warehouses of 100x100, 2 stories; and a new cloth room of 60x100—2 stories, all to be of standard mill construction. The plans are being drawn by J. E. Sirrine, Greenville, S. C.

China Grove, N. C.—The China Grove Mills Company has acquired a site for its plant and purchased a 90-acre tract of land for its village. Construction work on the mill will probably start about January, 1921. The plant will contain 15,000 spindles and run on fine yarns. The company has an authorized capital of \$1,000,000. It has secured delivery dates on all of its machinery, according to reports. The officers of the China Grove Cotton Mills Company are: A. C. Lineberger, president, Belmont, N. C., and J. H. Rutledge, secretary and treasurer, Kannapolis, N. C. The board of direc-

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In other words, it is
CLEAN QUALITY TROUBLE FREE

Charlotte Leather Belting Company

Charlotte, North Carolina

tors is composed of these officers and R. L. Stowe, Belmont, N. C.; W. F. Snider, Salisbury, N. C.; Frank R. Brown, Salisbury, N. C.; C. B. Miller, China Grove, N. C.; and Mac L. Ritchie, China Grove, N. C.

Three Mills Will be Consolidated.

With a capital and surplus of approximately two and one-half million dollars, the consolidation is announced of Couch Mills Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Beaver Duck Mills, Greenville, S. C., and Beaver Cotton Mills, Thomson, Ga., under one organization named Couch Cotton Mills, Inc., with headquarters and general offices in Atlanta, Ga.

Officers of the new corporation are Asa G. Candler, Sr., chairman board of directors; W. D. Couch, president; L. J. Powers, vice president and secretary, and Walter T. Candler, treasurer.

In addition to the officers the directors also include A. P. Coles of Atlanta, Ga.; A. P. Townsend of New York City, and B. M. Graves of Charlotte, N. C.

The organizations bears the distinction of having a board of directors each of whom is executive in one of more of the country's largest institutions and the financial strength is hardly exceeded by any concern in the entire country.

The older concerns have been among the most highly successful and prosperous in the country and the new blood will add materially to the financial strength. No change is contemplated in the managements.

The mills make a wide range of fabrics which include light weight drills, broad cloths, filter twills, wide, sail, army and heavy belting ducks, etc., and cover a large field for both domestic and foreign use. All of the mills are in full operation day and night with the production sold for sometime in the future.

The company maintains its own sales offices at 320 Broadway, New York City, which are in charge of A. H. Penfield, who is one of the most popular men in the cotton goods district.

Many improvements and extensions are being planned and will be announced from time to time.

Bahan Machinery Company Enlarges

The Bahan Textile Machinery Co., which began business in Union, S. C., less than two years ago, but which has been very successful in the manufacture of labor saving cotton mill machinery specialties, is now enlarging its plant to meet its great and increasing demands, and has still further extensive enlargements under consideration.

Wm. H. Bahan, Jr., the very alert and progressive head of this concern, has just had patented a Knock Off Lever for a loom, which like several other of the specialties he is manufacturing, it is predicted will have a widespread sale among the cotton mills among the East as well

as the South, for it is claimed it is just what a mill man has been looking for, and Mr. Bahan has had the idea in mind and has been working on it for the past fourteen years.

Edward W. McCue, an expert machinist, who has held high positions with big concerns in the North for 25 years, and for the past year has been chief engineer at the Union-Buffalo Mills at Union, will this week become superintendent of the Bahan Textile Machinery Company, and have under him a large force of first class machinists.

A few weeks ago this concern acquired the Union Iron Foundry and expect in the immediate future will add a modernly equipped wood-working department.

Besides manufacturing the cotton mill machinery attachments which have been invented by Mr. Bahan, or acquired by him, this establishment has arranged to manufacture the product of a large concern that for the past fourteen years has been having their work done in Philadelphia.

Gaffney Manufacturing Company May Increase Stock.

Gaffney, S. C.—The direction of the Gaffney Manufacturing Company met in Gaffney, and passed a resolution to submit to the stockholders a proposition to increase its capital stock from \$800,000 to \$1,600,000. This will be a dividend of 100 per cent and at the same time

Wanted.

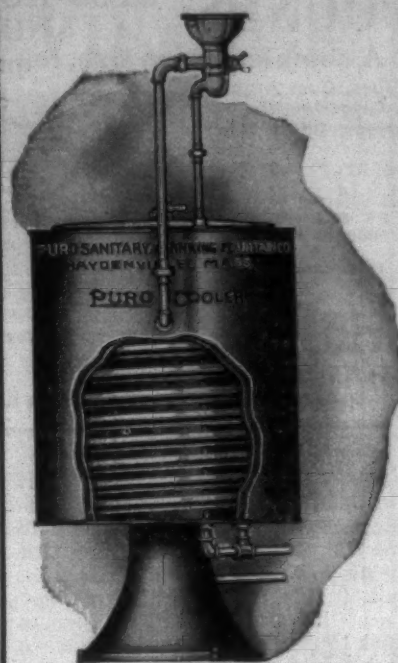
Wanted—A good section man for spooling and twisting. Must be experienced on fixing knot-ers. A good job for a good man. Job pays \$25.75 per week. This is a clean mill and one of the nicest villages in the South. Would also like to get in touch with one or two good section men for spinning. If you are not a moral man and a hustler, do not answer this ad. Address "Good Section, care of Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

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Cover with locking device
and rubber washer, making
an air tight Tank—equipped
with PURO Sanitary Drink-
ing Fountain.

**Puro Sanitary Drinking
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Southern Agent
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STANDARD FIBRE CO.

25 Miller Street Somerville, Mass.

\$25,000 of preferred stock will be retired. If the recommendation of the directors is carried out, the remaining \$175,000 of preferred stock will be retired or merged into common stock. A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent will also be paid in cash on July 1. The directors were much pleased with the report of the management, and complimented the officers on the efficient manner in which the affairs of the mill had been conducted for the past 12 months.

S. C. Cotton Manufacturers Want 55 Hour Week.

The Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina closed their 17th annual convention at Asheville, N. C., Friday after having formally taken a stand for the 55-hour week and a general industrial policy of education, both of labor and the consumer. The resolution passed by the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, favoring an increase in freight rates for the Southern lines, was also passed.

Expulsion of a member cutting down the 55-hour week was advocated.

Dr. Henry N. Snyder, of Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C., addressed the association on education as did Neils Christensen, of Beaufort, S. C., on the aims and purposes of the South Carolina Development Board.

Dr. Sniveley, of Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C., spoke along educational lines, and Prof. Doggett, Clemson College, S. C., spoke briefly of the textile educational feature of his institution.

The following officers were elected: James D. Hammett, president, Anderson, S. C.; A. F. McKissick, vice president, Greenville, S. C., and Robert W. Sullivan, secretary-treasurer, Anderson, S. C.

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Hand Threading and Woolen
Shuttles, Enamelled Bobbins
and all kinds of Bobbins and
Spools with Brass or Tin
Re-inforcements.

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Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM
Our COMPRESSED AIR CLENNING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT
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Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS.

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WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS.

FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

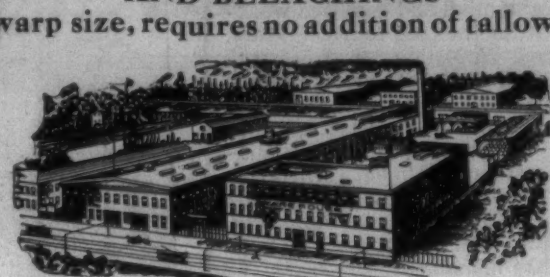
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A Fuller Understanding of Fundamentals

(Continued from Page 19.)

foreman knows the facts. But, 99.9 times out of a hundred your foreman does not know because you have been too busy with what you considered the bigger phases of your business, to tell him.

Right here let me say the day of secrecy about your inner workings has gone by, whether you like it or not. The most ridiculous thing in the world is a big corporation nursing its financial system to its breast and thinking it is keeping it secret,—splitting up the work so that one clerk will get out one part, while another gets out another, in order that the facts may not get to the workmen. But those people forget that one-half of the clerks in the office are the sons and daughters, brothers and sisters or cousins of those working in the factory; and the information gets through sooner or later, either as it is, or distorted. You cannot do that.

If the workers in this country understood the true situation, and the real and absolute relation of net earnings to invested capital and turn-over of business, then industrial unrest would collapse absolutely.

The average workingman is eminently fair when he knows the facts, and the unions and the radical agitators are smarter than the manufacturers, because they seize on the opportunity and make the most of it. And as I said before, sitting in solemn convention and damning it will not help the situation.

As I said, I could tell you things that would astonish you, of the results accomplished by the simplest forms of education for the workers. Simply taking the foreman—the one point of contact between the owner and the worker—and getting him on your side. He is part of your management. You must rely upon him. He is the man who answers all questions put by your workers, he is the man who carries your policy and your theories from the office down to your workers. Certainly you should have his confidence. And observers and students of the subject have noted that the foreman has started to slip away, the men have started to slip away, and to think more and more in terms of the workers.

You cannot drive production out; you have got to lead it out. It must come by the same token that you

followed other men in their leadership—namely, by their right of leadership, because they knew more than you knew about the given subject, and you knew and respected and admired them; and you unwillingly acceded to them your help because they led it out of you. And whether we like it or not, I suppose that is the only way we will get production to-day out of our workers. They must be made to understand that we are in the toils of an inexorable law of supply and demand to-day—that the cost of living and the economic situation is simply the result of underproduction of goods and merchandise; that they cannot be corrected by legislation or political commissions. Public service cannot change it until we have constructive action. We have now a new fad, "The Overalls Club." It has one good point, and that is it will drive home to the mind of the unthinking that there is such a thing as supply and demand, because in those cases, where there is but a fad, the price of overalls has gone to ten or twelve dollars a pair; and as the various communities throughout the country take up these fads they will have more to think of, and they will come to the only logical conclusion which can be reached, and that is, "We have got to sweat or die." There is no short cut, no pleasant or easy way out. We have got to work. And if we cannot do the job by working eight hours a day, we must change it to nine or ten, rather than to six. Why?—To put more money into the coffers of the manufacturers or investors?—NO, but as our American duty. And it must be put across to the workers that this is not a plea for more profits for the concern, but a plea for the wellbeing of every American, man, woman and child.

And the profiteer—for him I have no sympathy whatever, he has got to take his chances with the rest. I think he is entitled to a fair profit, but he must show he is not an unconscionable profiteer. Those men are the breeders of radicalism; and in my opinion the profiteer is worse than the propagandizing radical. He is digging his own pitfall. We have got to educate the American people (and the bulk of the American people are the workers in our factories) in the fundamentals.

Now in this educational process I have not pet theory of how to do it. The main thing is to do it, whether with industrial democracy, or workers' councils, or any one of the

thousand agencies in vogue or suggested throughout the country. If the spirit in the heart of the manufacturer is right, if he believes in the Golden Rule and will apply that to his business, without any cant—talk to his employees through any means he thinks most advisable and back to the point where they believe in him and admire and respect and love him, in the business sense of the word, our industrial unrest will fall of its own weight, and disappear in thin air. And not until then, in my humble opinion.

I agree with the Chairman that we must provide for continuity of employment. That is not something for the worker to work out: It is for the manufacturer to work out. All the means, agencies and mechanics must originate in the minds of the intelligent people in this industry; and if the manufacturers do not assume their responsibility, there will be no responsibility later for them to take.

I believe—in conclusion—with all my heart, in what I have said to you. There is nothing fundamentally wrong with the American people or with the American situation. We always come out right in the end, after mature deliberation—if we are given the facts. But the great mass of our people today have not got the facts. They have been stuffed and crammed full of lies, and half truths and misinformation called generally "radicalism" and the only way to change that is to convince them that is wrong for the best interests of the whole of the country in the long run, and I do not know anybody else to get at the job except the men for whom these people work.

General Report of Summer Maintenance of Landscape Planting.

(Continued from Page 15.)

is soaked.)

b. Cut the grass as soon as it is high enough, and continue to cut at frequent intervals, with the blade of the lawn mower set high. Leave the clippings on the lawn. Mulch lightly over winter with well-rotted manure, and early in spring firm the soil with a roller before regular cutting begins.

c. For top-dressing in spring or fall, just as growth is beginning, use not more than 200 pounds each of nitrate of soda and acid phosphate, and 50 pounds of kainit, to an acre. This is at the rate of one pound of each to one square rod of about 300 square feet. In sandy or light soil,

use only one-half this amount, and put it on in two applications instead of in one. Break up all lumps, mix with equal parts of sand or fine loam, and broadcast evenly. Spread just before a shower, or wash in with a hose. Do not allow the fertilizer to stand mixed, for the nitrate will collect moisture and harden the whole mixture. Sheep manure is excellent for top-dressing, but at present it is more expensive than the chemicals and it is liable to adulteration.

d. Most evergreen lawns, in the fall hear of the sun and particularly on clay soil, will burn out at least partially during the heat of summer. Consistent watering night and morning will help, provided the soil is well aerated and can hold moisture. Rolling in the early spring, and occasional rolling in the summer will keep the soil of the lawn in good condition and the grass roots well packed. New lawns, if cut at all, should be cut first with a scythe and afterwards with mower blades set high. Grass cuttings left on the lawn help to mulch the lawn. The grass should not be cut when wet and the cuttings left on the ground to burn under the sun, however. An evergreen lawn should be renewed at least once or twice a year by additional seeding. All seed catalogues contain full directions for making and fertilizing lawns.

Toccoa Cotton Mill.

Toccoa, Ga.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| J. B. Bailey..... | Superintendent |
| H. A. Shirley..... | Carder |
| J. J. Davis..... | Spinner |
| J. W. Anderson..... | Slasher |
| J. L. Rodgers..... | Weaver |
| F. R. Henderson..... | Cloth Room |
| G. W. Rumsey..... | Master Mechanic |

Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C.

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| W. E. Hammond..... | Superintendent |
| J. D. Whitmire..... | Carder |
| J. M. Hawkins..... | Spinner |
| L. H. Steading..... | Slasher |
| J. L. Bobo..... | Weaver |
| J. B. Fowler..... | Cloth Room |
| W. F. Hunt..... | Master Mechanic |
| J. F. Guess..... | Outside Foreman |

Asheville, N. C.

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| T. J. Bagwell..... | Superintendent |
| B. L. Solesbee..... | Carder |
| S. J. Davis..... | Spinner |
| K. Phann..... | Slasher |
| H. W. Kiser..... | Weaver |
| D. M. Frisby..... | Cloth Room |
| J. O. Bright..... | Master Mechanic |

A CLEAN VILLAGE Is a Healthy Village

"And there came a grievous swarm of flies into the house of Pharaoh, and into his servants' houses, and into all the land of Egypt; the land was corrupted by reason of the swarm of flies."

Exodus 8:24.

The above quotation was used as a title page for the special anti-fly issue of the Health Bulletin published by the North Carolina Board of Health. This bulletin contained the following item on "Relation of Flies to Disease":

"The mention of flies in relation to disease has been made on several occasions, for hundreds of years, but attention was never seriously directed towards the fly as a conveyor of disease in this country until the Spanish-American War, twenty-two years ago.

"The dissemination of disease by flies is not a complicated biologic process, but a simple mechanical operation. The fly's structure and habits make of him a dangerous pest. He is born and bred in filth, feeds and lives upon filth and, unfortunately, he visits every variety of food from that refused by swine to the daintiest viands on the banquet table. During his rounds as a scavenger he collects upon his body thousands of bacteria, some of which are harmless, some of which are deadly. His body is covered with fine hairs and bristles, which act as excellent media for the collection of filth as he feeds upon human excreta. His wing even, which looks like the finest gauze, is fringed with hairs and thickly studded with bristles. His six feet, with pads beneath and great claws, and bristles of various lengths and sizes, if they were seen under a microscope would reveal jumbled in among the bristles all kinds of dirt and refuse that the fly is accustomed to visit. It has been stated that the number of bacteria on a single fly may range all the way from 550 to 6,600,000."

It is a well-known fact that where there is no filth there is no flies and therefore very little summer diseases. The fly today is not a dispensation of Providence. He is merely one of our own insanitary curses coming home to roost. He is a domestic animal and we should not be proud of him. He cannot live outside of his peculiar surroundings very long.

In the places where there is most filth there are most flies. And likewise where there is least filth there is least flies. In villages provided with plumbing systems which carry all filth out of the village into a distant stream there is little filth for flies.

Many mills have spent thousands of dollars in installing running water, sewers, baths, etc., but have been well repaid in healthy employees.

Is your village clean? Have you provided for the disposal of your sewage in a clean and sanitary manner? If not you had better consult an engineer at once and install a complete plumbing system. Filth in your village might cause a repetition of "And there came a grievous swarm of flies into the house of Pharaoh and into his servants' houses and into all the land."

"A clean village is a healthy village."

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Fine Welfare Program at Highland Park Mill.

Splendid progress is being made with the development at the recreation grounds of the Highland Park Manufacturing Company, in North Charlotte, N. C. Some months ago this company secured the property formerly used as Electric Park, and for the past several weeks has been making improvements and additions in an effort to make out of this one of the most up-to-date playgrounds and recreation centers in this section. Considerable equipment is already in place, and much more will soon be on hand. A good athletic field has been graded down, and a commodious community house is being erected. The whole property

is enclosed with an entrance on Thirty-second street.

Until the building is ready for occupancy, religious services and entertainments will be outdoors. The first event to take place under the new arrangement was on Friday evening, when a motion picture show was given out on the grounds. A motiograph de luxe projector has been purchased and stationed in a temporary booth; 500 people witnessed the first picture.

On Sunday afternoon the first religious service was held out under the trees. Popular and familiar songs were sung and a short address was delivered by E. G. Carson, director of the work. On next Sunday afternoon Rev. J. H. Armbrust, pastor of Spencer Memorial M. E.

Superintendents and Overseers.

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the blank below and send it to us. We would also be glad to have you include any recent changes in overseers and superintendents.

.....1920.

Name of Mill.....

Town

..... Superintendent

..... Carder

..... Spinner

..... Slasher

..... Weaver

..... Cloth Room

..... Dyer

..... Master Mechanic

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- 1 Blade 1-Kershner Beater
- All in first class condition.
- 1 5 Sec. Kitson Hard Waste Machine
- 1 2 Sec. Kitson Hard Waste Machine
- 10 Tompkins Reels 50 spindles. Fine condition.
- 10 Whitin Reels 50 spindles. Fine condition.
- 1 40 inch Kershner Beater. Splendid condition.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NATIONAL GUM & MICA CO.

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Mikah Tallow

Swiss Gum

Combination B



CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. M. FAILOR, Manager

Factory and Works:

9th St. and 11th Ave, New York City

and community house, and this body of men met for the first time on Monday evening and effected an organization. The following are the members of the board of directors of the institution: L. D. Williams, J. M. Wood, James S. Osborne, W. D. Austin, C. F. Paxton, G. L. Shue, P. L. Beaver, J. T. Wilson, V. P. Helms, W. H. Austin, L. A. Patterson, N. A. Stuts, Henry Moseley, L. G. Hooper, J. W. Reynolds, H. W. Wise and L. E. Anderson. Mr. L. E. Anderson, superintendent of Highland Park Mill No. 3, was unanimously elected chairman; W. H. Austin, vice chairman; and James S. Osborne, recording secretary. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one. For the present the board will meet on each Monday evening.

One of the things practically decided by the board at its first meeting was that admittance to the grounds, when conditions admit of such an arrangement, will be by ticket. The company proposes to furnish free membership to all the employees, those employed in the Highland Park Mills and in the Johnson Mills receiving the benefit of this arrangement. Others who may wish to avail themselves of the privileges of the grounds will be asked Church, of North Charlotte, will be the speaker.

A board of directors has been chosen for the recreation grounds to pay a reasonable membership fee

and will then be issued a membership card, which, upon presentation at the gate, will admit them to the grounds. The card will be forfeited and the privileges revoked if the holder is guilty of improper language or misconduct while on the premises. The gates will be closed at a reasonable hour each night.

A well 249 feet deep has just been sunk, which, together with another well furnishing an equal amount of water, will furnish the water supply. A large tank is ready and a swimming pool 40 feet by 100 feet has been completed. Bathing suits will be offered for sale at cost, and those using the pool will be expected to furnish their own bathing suits.

E. G. Carson, former pastor of Villa Heights Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, is director of welfare work. He and his family occupy the cottage on the grounds, which has recently been remodelled.

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Macon, Ga.

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A. N. McBee.....Carder
Jess McCravin.....Spinner
F. A. Wooly.....Slasher
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highly recommended for light shades as well, and can be used either direct in the dye bath or in the last rinse, or both.

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greatly enhances the shade or color and produces a maximum degree of softness.

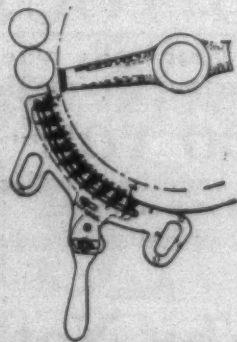
Send for barrel on approval with special formula.

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Textile Products Division

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Less Waste — Cleaner Yarns

Atherton Adjustable Pin Grids

most manufacturers are adopting, knowing that they will pay for themselves in a short time in the saving of good stock, at high price of COTTON today.

Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company

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GREENVILLE, S. C.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

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SOUTHERN AGENT,

JAS. H. MAXWELL, GREENVILLE, S. C.

Victor Mill Starch is a clean, thin-boiling starch, and makes better looking goods than any starch on the market. It carries the weight into the cloth and is cheaper in the end.

The Price is right and we can ship promptly. Thousands of satisfied users is the best evidence of its merits and we will gladly furnish upon request names of mills that have been our customers for years.

J. J. HERR, Greenville, S. C.

Travelling Representative

A. M. Law & Co.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

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SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS.

For Week Ending June 15, 1920

| | Bid | Asked |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-------|
| Abbeville Cotton Mills..... | 250 | — |
| American Spinning Co..... | 420 | 500 |
| Anderson Cot. Mills, com..... | — | 220 |
| Anderson Cotton Mills, pfd.... | 99 | — |
| Aragon Mills..... | 300 | — |
| Arcade Cotton Mills..... | 225 | — |
| Arcadia Mills..... | 350 | — |
| Arkwright Mills..... | 390 | — |
| Augusta Factory, Ga..... | — | 147½ |
| Avondale Mills, Ala..... | 450 | — |
| Banna Mills..... | — | 160 |
| Beaumont Mfg. Co..... | 400 | — |
| Belton Cotton Mills..... | 275 | — |
| Brandon Mills..... | 250 | — |
| Brogan Mills..... | — | 405 |
| Calhoun Mills..... | — | 250 |
| Chesnee Mills..... | — | 345 |
| Chiquola Mills, com..... | 350 | — |
| Chiquola Mills, pfd..... | 90 | — |
| Clifton Mfg. Co..... | — | 400 |
| Clinton Cotton Mills..... | 200 | — |
| Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga..... | 250 | — |
| Cowpens Mills..... | — | 150 |
| D. E. Converse Co..... | 340 | 350 |
| Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala..... | — | 260 |
| Darlington Mfg. Co..... | — | 220 |
| Drayton Mills..... | — | 220 |
| Dunbar Mills, com..... | — | 200 |
| Dunbar Mills, pfd..... | 99 | — |
| Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga..... | 230 | — |
| Easley Cotton Mills..... | 255 | — |
| Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga..... | 175 | — |
| Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga..... | 500 | — |
| Gaffney Mfg. Co..... | 285 | 300 |
| Gainesville Cot. M., Ga. com..... | — | 215 |
| Glenwood Mills..... | 350 | — |
| Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co..... | 130 | — |
| Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.... | 125 | — |
| Gluck Mills..... | — | 275 |
| Graniteville Mfg. Co..... | 390 | 410 |
| Greenwood Cot. Mills..... | 370 | — |
| Grendel Mills..... | 300 | — |
| Hamrick Mills..... | 400 | 450 |
| Hartsville Cotton Mills..... | 385 | — |
| Henrietta Mills, N. C..... | 450 | — |
| Hermitage Mills..... | 175 | 251 |
| Inman Mills..... | 500 | — |
| Inman Mills, pfd..... | 100 | — |
| International Mills, common | — | 68 |
| (Par \$50)..... | — | — |
| Jackson Mills..... | 415 | 425 |
| Judson Mills..... | 395 | — |
| Judson Mills, pfd..... | 100 | — |
| King, John P. Mfg. Co..... | 200 | — |
| Lancaster Cotton Mills..... | 350 | — |
| Laurens Cotton Mills..... | 310 | — |
| Limestone Cotton Mills..... | 400 | 450 |
| Loray Mills, N. C., com..... | — | — |
| Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd..... | — | — |
| Marion Mfg. Co., N. C..... | — | 300 |
| Marlboro Mills..... | — | 150 |
| Massachusetts Mills, Ga..... | 168 | — |
| Mills Mfg. Co..... | 250 | — |
| Molloy Mfg. Co..... | 330 | 336 |
| Monarch Mills..... | — | 375 |
| Newberry Cot. Mills..... | — | 435 |
| Ninety-Six Cotton Mills..... | 150 | — |
| Norris Cotton Mills..... | 300 | — |
| Oconee Mills, com..... | 200 | — |
| Orr Cotton Mills..... | — | 412 |
| Pacolet Mfg. Co..... | — | 400 |
| Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd..... | 99 | 101 |
| Panola Mills..... | 200 | — |
| Pelham Mills..... | 150 | 175 |
| Pelzer Mfg. Co..... | — | 185 |
| Pickens Cotton Mills..... | 500 | — |
| Piedmont Mfg. Co..... | — | 530 |
| Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co..... | — | 350 |
| Poinsett Mills..... | — | 230 |
| Riverside Mills, com..... | — | 61 |
| (Par \$12 50)..... | — | — |
| Saxon Mills..... | — | 600 |
| Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga..... | — | 145 |
| Spartan Mills..... | — | 400 |
| Toxaway Mills, com. (Par \$25)..... | 63 | 65 |
| Tucapau Mills..... | 260 | — |
| Union-Buffalo M., com..... | — | 52 |
| Union-Buffalo M., 1st pfd..... | 100 | 103 |
| Union-Buffalo M., 2nd pfd..... | 55 | 70 |
| Victor-Monaghan Co., com..... | 260 | 270 |
| Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd..... | 100 | 106 |
| Ware Shoals Mfg. Co..... | 295 | 305 |
| Warren Mfg. Co..... | 100 | — |
| Warren Mfg. Co., pfd..... | 95 | — |
| Watts Mills, com..... | 120 | — |
| Watts Mills, 1st pfd..... | — | 103 |
| Watts Mills, 2nd pfd..... | — | 130 |
| Whitney Mfg. Co..... | 905 | — |
| Williamston Mills..... | 375 | — |
| Woodruff Cotton Mills..... | 300 | 325 |
| Woodside Cotton Mills, com..... | — | 390 |
| Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd..... | 97 | — |
| Woodside Cotton Mills, g't'd..... | 100 | — |
| W. S. Gray Cotton Mills..... | 250 | — |

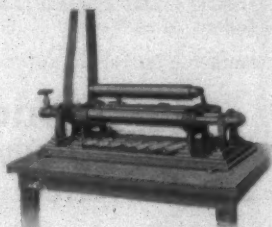
Col. A. A. Thompson Dead.

Col. Alfred A. Thompson, president of the Raleigh Cotton Mills, died suddenly at his home in Raleigh on Saturday morning. Colonel Thompson was one of the best known mill men in the South, having been especially active in the affairs of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina. He was a former president of that association.

Union Buffalo Mills Co.

Union, S. C.

W. H. Gibson, Jr. ... Superintendent
O. E. Wilson Carder
Chas. F. McCall Spinner
D. V. Brannon Weaver
W. C. Culliersen Cloth Room
Frank Clay Outside
E. W. McCue M. M.

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junk your rolls when
the surface gets rough?

DO YOU

junk your linen collar
when it gets rough?—
you have it ironed.

Then

**Why Not
Iron Your Rolls****The SIMPLEX
Roll Calendering Machine**

will soon pay for itself and make
money for you by saving your
rolls and improving your yarn.

Write for full particulars

Simplex Roll Calendering Machine Co.
ANNISTON, ALA.

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reduces broken bars to a minimum because the wire eyes do not break into the side walls of the peg holes. The eyelets are fastened so securely that they cannot work loose.

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For SIZING and FINISHING
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The Morse silent chain is used because of its superiority based on the design of the exclusive "rocker-joint" construction, the very highest grade of material and heat treatment, the extreme accuracy in manufacturing and the engineering assistance in the designing of textile drives by engineers trained in this particular line and backed by the long standing reputation of the MORSE CHAIN COMPANY.

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"MORSE" is the guarantee always behind our
Efficiency, Durability and Service

IF ITS A TOOL WE'VE GOT IT

PASCO TOOL COMPANY**SMALL TOOLS AND SHOP SUPPLIES**

10 North Broad Street

ATLANTA, GA.

LARGEST EXCLUSIVE TOOL STORE IN THE SOUTH**Be Optimistic, But Go Slow, Is Knit Goods View.**

(Continued from Page 11.)

as a result of that meeting the relations between manufacturers and jobbers had very materially improved. He said a request had been made to the national association that the jobbers and manufacturers cooperate more fully in the future and that a longer term of credit be allowed the former and that the manufacturers should not open their different lines one day before it was absolutely necessary. Arbitrary cancellation of orders was described by one speaker as one of the worst trade abuses in existence and that the association should take a determined stand on this matter, regarding all orders received as binding contracts. As some orders were lately cancelled on account of overdue delivery, period of from two to three months was decided upon, after which cancellations are justified.

A motion was passed by the association that the members thereof do not accept cancellations unwarranted or made promiscuously. All cancellations will be promptly reported to the association for such action as they see fit to take in the matter. Mr. Bausher then presented a form of standard contract prepared by prominent attorneys, which is intended to do away with the careless acceptance of orders which is given as the cause of many cancellations.

That buyers are staying out of the market, and that the wave of price reductions by retail merchants is

hurting business, without conferring lasting benefit on the public, were cited as some of the adverse conditions textile men have to face at present. The cancellation of orders was the trade evil, however, that seemed to disturb the members more than any other single factor in the situation.

Machinery For Sale.

For Sale—One number 6 Foster Winder, 100 spindles, suitable for eights or below to 16s yarn.

Two Whitin Twisters, 176 spindles (Whitin gravity), 3-in. gauge, 2-in. ring, for two-ply only.

Twenty-four lattice attachments for Nasmith Comber with conveyors and 10-in. coilers. Most of them never used. Others only very little. The Foster Winder is in good condition, for winding yarn mentioned. The twisters are almost as good as new.

Apply to Kinston Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C.

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—MANUFACTURERS—

ATLANTA GEORGIA**MILL WHITES, PAINTS, STAINS, Etc.****Write for Prices and Free Samples**E. W. JORDAN
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Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.**ATLANTIC TEXTILE COMPANY**

SALISBURY, N. C.

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GENERAL OVERHAULERS OF

COTTON MILL MACHINERY

We Overhaul, Move and Install

CARDING, SPINNING, SPOOLING, TWISTING, ETC.Also Make Frame Alterations. Spindles Straightened and Repointed.
Flyers Balanced and Repaired.

Correspondence Solicited

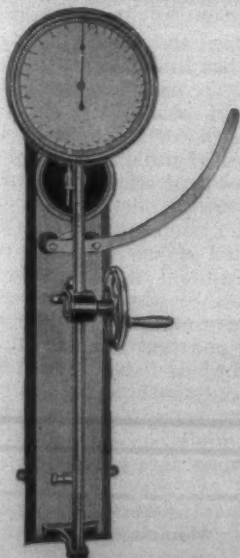
Phone 765.

Have You Installed Your “UTSMAN” Quill Cleaning Machine?

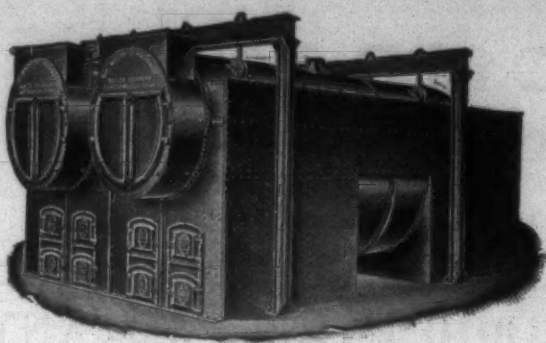
By actual test its SUPERIORITY to any other machine has been proven.

It was designed by men who had a thorough knowledge of the needs of mill equipment, gained through years of mill work, who saw the need of just such a machine to reduce labor cost and save waste. Six years was spent in its development.

Two models—single end and double end.

*Details and Prices on Request***The TERRELL MACHINE CO., Inc.****CHARLOTTE, North Carolina****SCOTT TESTERS**

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HENRY L. SCOTT & CO.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.



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Boilers
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Write us for Prices—Send For our Catalogues.

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**The Automatic Blower
and Sweeper
For
Textile Mills**

Manufactured
By
**H. E. Clark
Mfg. &
Foundry
Co.**

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Atlanta, Georgia

Foundry and Machinists
High Grade Castings a Specialty



for the Sweeping
of the alleys and
under the frames
in the Spinning,
Spool and Twister
Rooms. It soon
pays for itself in the
saving of labor and
brooms.

Cost Finding in a Cotton Mill.

(Continued from Page 13.)

dollars by the lbs. of cloth and we got .0080 cents per lb. Depending upon conditions, it might be found advisable to secure figures over a period longer or shorter than six months.

The cost of cotton, 36 cents, is only 85% of the ultimate cost, so divide 36 by 85%, which takes into consideration the 15% waste and we have .4235 cents as the correct price to use. The argument has been advanced that the calculation should be .36c multiplied by 15% and the result added to 36 cents. Look into this for yourself and I believe you will agree the first method is the correct one to use. The calculation where we take 36 cents as being 85% of the total cost, is of course for carded stock, where the stock is combed the waste is figured at 25%, or the pound price is divided by 75%.

Draper's "Textile Texts" gives a method for estimating loom production as follows: 100 multiplied by picks per minute and divided by picks per inch gives 100% production for 60 hours.

Take 11/12 of this and we have the yards produced for a 55 hour week, or divide it by 6 and we have yards produced in a 10 hour day. For the construction we have just completed our cost on, 36.67 yds. is 100% production for 10 hrs.; multiply this by 85% and divide by 4.95 yds. (per lb.)

36.67×85
= 6.29 lbs. production for 10 hrs.

Spindle production of course varies with different plants and different yarn numbers. It is a good policy to figure same at 100% and deduct 10% for loss while doffing, etc., and in some plants deduct even more than 10%. This will depend upon conditions as found by the one who compiles the data; before making his calculations. For this assumed plant on medium numbers we are figuring a cost for: 90% production per spindle on 30's warp for a week of 60 hours was found to be 1.22 lbs., and for 40's filling .87 lb., so we take our 10 hour production on the loom, or 6.29 lbs., and multiply by 6, to arrive at a weekly basis. This gives 37.74 lbs., which multiplied by 65% gives 24.53 lbs. of warp for 60 hrs., divided by 1.22 lbs. gives 20 warp spindles. $37.74 \times 35\%$ gives 13.21 lbs. of filling, divided by .87 lb. gives 15 filling spindles. The total then is 35 spindles per day necessary to keep the loom running.

Here are the formulas:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 37.74 \times 65 & = & 20 \text{ warp} \\ 1.22 & & \\ 37.74 \times 35 & = & 15 \text{ filling} \\ .87 & & \end{array}$$

Of course on fine numbers the production per spindle will be much

less, but the foregoing rules can be adhered to, provided due consideration is given to this point.

Dry Goods Trade As a Target.

From Maine to California the dry goods trade has become a target. It is being stabbed on the porticos of the shops by its friends and it is being shot at in the back by its enemies. The hand of justice has reached out to grasp the head of the greatest dry goods factory and the working of inexorable fate have begun to throw operatives out of jobs. If the trade has a friend let him go to the cellar and batten down the door, lest he be anathemized.

The hypocrisy of the government in many of its actions in the trade has been so plain that it is impossible to justify it. During the war it called in manufacturers of all kinds and allowed them to lay down the rules and costs of production. The consumer suffered in silence, and patriotically. When the armistice was over, instead of giving the consumer the benefit of the working of an untrammelled supply and demand movement, checks and balances were invented to protect manufacturers from the process of selling war-time surplus products for what they would bring. If there has been profiteering on the part of dry goods manufacturers it has run along side by side with the protection accorded it by the government.

The government makes much at times of the principle involved in the Sherman law. Yet during the war it taught manufacturers how to profit from co-operation. It has since been blind to the processes of boosting prices that have been made easy and powerful through associations designed to control or eliminate competition. The dry goods trade is full of such associations in many forms.

The highly protected manufacturers of dry goods had been building up a great industry in this country by encouraging the immigration of cheap labor. It came from all quarters of the earth, and especially from Europe. It worked in carpet mills, floor covering mills, bag factories, woolen and worsted mills, cotton mills, silk mills and in the tailoring and needle trades. This labor has turned upon the hand that fed it. It has been the radical element in compelling abnormal advances in costs. It has dictated the policies of mills and has dominated the political life of manufacturing centers.

Under the guise of lifting the standard of art and color in American fashions it has ransacked the recesses of libraries and museums to secure material on which to predicate constant changes of style. It has outdone the demi-monde of Paris to the nth degree. It has turned the pretty American girl into a manikin who uses abbreviated skirts and rouge as a part of her concep-

Spartan Sizing Compound Co. Inc.

MORELAND and WITHERSPOON, SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Manufacturers of

**Spartan Compounds,
Tallow and Gums**

tion of dress and attractiveness. It has led the fine American mother to fear that she is doing an injustice to her husband and immolating her children when she has rebelled against abandoning the inherent modesty of a lifetime. It has made the amusement centers of the country a market place of extravagance in style and fashion. This is what the enlightenment of cheap labor has accomplished, led on by the radicals in its fold.

In a time of reaction and apprehension in the trade more will be heard of this phase of the dry goods situation in conversation. Not much of it will be discussed in the newspapers. It will be found in the magazines and will take the place of the muckraking of other days.

Economy in dress as a national habit has not been a feature of American life for twenty-five years or more. It was common enough in the early nineties and more common still in the middle seventies. There have been centers of extravagance in the large cities at all times; and the growth of the department stores has attested that fact. If people wanted economy alone in dry goods they would still go on making their own dresses and underwear. They want style, and style leads to extravagance very readily. It has been preached in and out of season that a man out of style might as well be dead, and a woman out of style was a freak. The growth of this habit has been stimulated by those who have exploited the dry goods trade for profit.

From time to time large mills have tried to combine style with service in their production, but they have been forced to recognize and sell against a form of competition that invariably depreciates the value of the goods offered and charges an exorbitant price for the inferior article. "Give the people what they want and you cannot help becoming rich in this country," has been a rule of trade so long that the present generation knows no other.

This kind of business can be profitable just so long as money is plentiful and no longer. Give human-kind a chance to decorate or over-decorate itself and it may be trusted to take the chance. The keen shopkeepers in the dry goods trade know this tendency well and they have been catering to it. Knowing it, and catering to it, they should not be the first to throw stones when money begins to get scarce and it becomes harder for them to sell their merchandise at an unholy profit. Extravagance and economy run together in the race of life, but eventually economy wins.

Men who are acquainted with silk of fatalism current among them. Merchants have always found a sort of fatalism current among them. They seem to regard their industry as subject to evil influences they cannot control. Many of them say they can never learn their fellows to treat the business as a stable thing. One man says the trade is dependent wholly upon fashion, another upon style, and a third upon seasons. But in its last analysis the silk trade can be just as staple as any other if excesses are curbed as promptly as they are in other lines of business. At this moment there is a larger use of silk in this coun-

try because of the serviceableness of the merchandise than there has ever been before. Because there has been wild extravagance in the purchase of raw silk, the distribution of flimsy waists and dresses, the pushing of silk hosiery and silk shirts onto those who in all common sense have no license to buy them on modest incomes, it does not follow that the silk industry may not be made as stable and sound as knit goods, or fancy cotton goods or styled worsteds, for example.

In view of these things it seems probable that this part of the dry goods world will wake up to the fact that it is useless to spend time crying over spilt milk when by a sound co-operation among trade leaders many good things in the outlook can be featured in channels where they will do some good. The silk industry is no longer an exotic thing. It can be led into extravagances more readily than some other industries, such as millinery for example, but it does not follow from this that it is necessary to cry out that the trade has gone to the dogs and will never come back again.

There has been no time in at least fifteen years when the dry goods trade as a whole was in a nervous state such as now exists. This is quite to be expected in view of the statements first made. It has become a target in the house of its friends and it is being shot at as well by many marksmen who may never hit what they aim at but can attract attention to their shooting just the same.

The jobbing trade of the country is not ready to buy goods. It wants to wait, yet there are men who want to force it to buy. They have already begun to cut prices in hosiery, bleached cottons and some other things that can be bought just as well a month from now as today. The retail trade of the country is in a state of hysteria brought on by a rush to sell goods at some price. The high prices that have been due to extravagance are going to be eliminated very largely in the immediate future, but there will still remain very high and very many high prices to contend with.

There can be no lasting reduction in prices in staple dry goods until there are more goods in hand and in sight than the trade wants. Just now the mills have no goods, the jobbers are carrying less than usual and mills dare not accumulate in advance of orders because of the abnormally high costs of production. If retailers and jobbers stop ordering they will bring on idleness.

These things should lead to a determination to choke off the nervousness that is apparent and get down to the real work of gradually liquidating the overpriced stocks that have become congested for the time being by weather, by high prices or by some other cause not so much talked about. The country is not going to perdition just because a dry goods man may not be the next President of the United States.

Moore Cotton Mill,
Lenoir, N. C.

A. L. Setzer.....Superintendent
J. G. Hass.....Carder
O. L. Grice.....Spinner
G. R. Hagler.....Master Mechanic



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Seventeen years the business of American High Speed Chain has been given to proving and improving steel chain belting for transmitting power. They are pioneers in the design and manufacture of this chain.

This long experience has established one important truth—That the mechanical simple construction which distinguishes American High Speed Chain is the most fully adapted to the requirements of all conditions of service.

We have also learned that neither belts nor gears should be used where it is possible to use chain drive. Are you ready to believe that? Is it worth anything to you to know it if it should happen to be true?

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Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

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OUR TAPES ARE ENDORSED BY MACHINERY EXPERTS. They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior. Write us.

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SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS

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Special Sizing and Finishing Products
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| Cream Softener | Steam Black |
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Winding machines for single and ply yarns, cotton, woolen, worsted and silk. Write for circular describing the NEW WIND DOUBLER, also the No. 80 for winding SUPERCONES.

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Bleachers Blue, That Correct Tone

which appeals to the experienced eye of the buyer of white goods is produced by using Marston's Bleachers Blue. Costs no more than the "just as good" and will give the results desired

Fast and Uniform

John P. Marston Company

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"The heresy of today is the orthodoxy of tomorrow."

DYE YOUR YARNS IN THE WOUND FORM

on machines that pay for themselves in no time. Send us your job dyeing. Our prices are low, deliveries are prompt, and service the best. Franklin machines are used all over the world.

As job dyers we color over a million pounds of cotton and of worsted a year. Let us serve you. Our representative will be glad of an opportunity to see you and fully explain all details.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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TEXTILE MACHINERY and SUPPLIES

STRUCTURAL STEEL

ROVING CANS, CARS, BELTING, WOODEN LOOM PARTS,
MILL BROOMS, PACKINGS OF ALL KINDS, SLASHER
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Poor Tempering Does It { Makes broken travelers and cut threads.

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TRADE MARK
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HAND KNOTTERS AND WARP TYING MACHINES

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O. K. TALLOW
SOLUBLE OILS

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Chemicals and Oils

For Sizing, Finishing and Dyeing

The New Brunswick Chemical Co.

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Works at New Brunswick, N. J.

Southern Representative, MAX EINSTEIN, P. O. Box 211, Charlotte, N. C.

Guaranteed Quality—Demonstrations Made

Knit Goods

Philadelphia. — The knit goods market is from six to eight weeks behind schedule, and it may not be expected to show recovery of lost time until after the next holiday period. Summer dullness having been pushed forward, should be a matter of the past by the time the trade ordinarily settles down for a lull. It would be reasonably safe prediction that prices are at the low point for the year say some manufacturers, a view with which not a few jobbers are in accord.

Even should the cotton crop turn out 10 per cent better than was indicated in the recent report, staple, it is suggested, may be expected to maintain about the present price level, to say the least, the chances favoring higher rather than lower values. Cotton yarns, in view of the lessened consumption by reason of factories curtailing production, should show a softening, it is admitted, regardless of where cotton goes. Lower quotations are heard, and there will be a further sagging, with slight fluctuations, and it is reasonable to believe that so soon as there come the slightest evidence of briskness in textiles yarns will respond sharply.

Notwithstanding the recessions, yarns in manufacturers' hands cannot be replaced at their cost to most holders. Lower prices for cotton goods therefore seem out of the question.

Prices, it is believed, by manufacturers and distributors, will be maintained if mill production be reduced at the rate indicated in meetings of manufacturers, who point to the market conditions as to cottons, mercerized lines, and silks, respectively.

At no time, it is held, has there been a surplus of low end cotton hosiery, which is holding firm and suffering slightly, if at all, from cancellations. With mills now working part time, many of them on a 50 per cent output basis, it is reasoned there will be no surplus. The point is illustrated in coarse gauge half-hose and misses' coarse gauge ribs in particular. The prevailing price of the latter, to jobbers, is \$2.50 a dozen, fine gauge carded bringing \$1.50. Jobbers recently have offered orders for coarse gauge ribs at \$2.35, with instructions to either accept at that price or return the order. Southern mills are known to have returned such orders, and it is understood they are passed along to other mills, usually with like result.

While there are no recessions of moment in cotton goods, silk hosiery is being offered at prices under cost of production, the offerings coming from holders of raw or thrown silk who have been squeezed by the financial stringency. A sale of 1,000 dozen of seven-thread silk boot stockings was made at \$7 a dozen to a jobber who in April bought of the identical line at \$9.

As in silk hosiery mercerized lines are draggy because of excess production, while jobbers were paying \$6.50 to \$7 a dozen. As mercerized

yarns are softening to a greater degree than coarse counts in the gray, it is regarded not improbable that there will be a readjustment of mercerized hosiery prices. Yarn, however, is still above the prices at which holders bought.

The special sales the country over are unmistakably working toward an eventual shortage of merchandise, assuming that curtailment at mills becomes general, so that by the time jobbers feel warranted in buying they will find no abundance of merchandise and will likely be confronted with a necessity for paying more than present prices, it is said.

It is regarded somewhat significant that, while the knit goods market proved weak at the top under pressure of voluntary reductions it is firm at the bottom, notably in relation to cotton goods. Previously an assault was made at the bottom—yarns—by jobbers, but there was no yielding, save in lines where there was in stock more than the public was ready to absorb.

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Supplying Cotton Mills with
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The merits of MI CLEANER is no longer a QUESTION, but ABSOLUTELY the achievement of all that is great and good to perfect a genuine SCRUBBING and SCOURING POWDER. Our CUSTOMER'S tell the tale.

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Champion Chemical Co.
Charlie Nichols, General Manager
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Stocking Welting
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Maximum Production
Minimum Cost of Upkeep
Unexcelled Quality of Work

THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY

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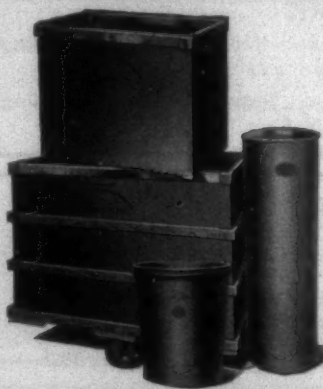
Anti-Ballooning and Furtardo Thread Guides

These thread guides prevent excessive ballooning and decrease breakage of ends on spinning frame. They decrease the work of spinners and enable each spinner to run more sides.

J. P. O'CONNELL

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Lighter—Tougher—Stronger and More Durable

Laminar Roving Cans and mill receptacles are made of VUL-COT Fibre. That is really the whole secret of the phenomenal reputation that has supported Laminar products for over thirty years—

For VUL-COT Fibre is a super development of vulcanized cotton fibre. The processes by which it is made represent a lifetime of development that has given it extra wear resisting qualities.

The reason is that VUL-COT Fibre cannot dent, crack, rust or splinter, and all Laminar containers are as smooth and clean as a whistle.

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The Richards-Hinds Light Running Rolls

Over 850,000 Spindles Equipped to Date

Guaranteed Claims

Cockley Yarn Preventor
Extra Strength of Yarn
Less Waste
Greater Production

Less Change of Roll Settings
Reduced Cost of Spinning
One-third Saved on Leather Covered Rolls
Better Spinning with Improved Product

All machine builders are agents and will quote prices for new work.
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The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

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Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard
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Textile SUPPLIES Electrical

HARDWARE

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Linker Troubles,
Electrical Stop Motion Troubles
All Kinds of Warper Troubles
Taken care of by Experts

Cocker Machine and Foundry Company
Gastonia, N. C.

Builders of Warpers, Linkers, Ballers, Reels, Etc.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—Substantial concessions in price are still comparatively rare among spinners and are largely confined to the finer counts, which were over-priced in the first place. This division of price ideas among the spinners' quotations which have been passed on by dealers to certain manufacturers in this district and nearby.

It also furnishes the only possible explanation to offer for some of the high prices which have been paid within the last few days by buyers who could have done a little shopping around with considerable benefit to themselves.

For example, with 26s selling here at 98 cents for single carded skeins, \$1 for single carded warps, and around \$1.05 for carded ply warps and skeins, quotations were received in this market from spinners who insist on as high as \$1.20 a pound for 26s-2 carded warps, and in other cases, offer warps and tubes in the same count at \$1.15, any delivery. Similarly, 30s-2 carded skeins are still being offered up to \$1.25, and 20s-2 carded warps at 93 to 95 cents a pound, the latter offer arriving on a market where 20s-2 warps and skeins seem likely to go below 90 cents.

On the coarser counts, there is not such a discrepancy between spinners' quotations and what buyers have shown themselves willing to give. But some spinners are still trying to get 90 cents for 16s-2 carded warps, 82 cents for 14s single carded skeins and 77 cents for 10s single carded warps.

Prices are very irregular for the little business transacted, and have been further marked down in about two dozen counts scattered through the list. In all but a few cases, these concessions in price, are based directly on spinners' offers.

The latter appear to be steadily increasing the scope of their correspondence, offering production. In the aggregate, these offers are very large. One after another, local yarn houses are hearing from spinners having desirable deliveries to offer on pretty nearly everything in the yarn list.

Another contingent of spinners has now arrived at the point where they object to being held up in the shipment of orders already booked. They want to ship at the earliest possible date and wires asking shipping instructions are of frequent occurrence. This development comes just at a time when more yarn users than ever before are trying to find some way to avoid taking deliveries in.

SOUTHERN 2-PLY CHAIN WARPS. Et-
6s to 10s 68 a72 2-ply 26s 1.00a1.05
12s to 14s 76 a78 2-ply 30s 1.15a1.20
2-ply 16s 83 a85 2-ply 40s 1.75a2.00
2-ply 20s 90 a 2-ply 50s 2.40a2.50
2-ply 24s 100a

SOUTHERN TWO-PLY SKEINS
6s to 10s 68 a70 30s 1.75a1.90
10s to 12s 70 a72 40s 1.75a1.90
14s 76 a 50s 2.25a
16s 80 a 60s 2.50a
20s 90 a Upholstery
24s 100a Yarns
26s 105a 8s. 3 & 4-ply 59 a60

DUCK YARN.
3, 4 & 5-ply skeins—3, 4 & 5-ply skeins—
8s 70 a 16s 85 a

| | | | |
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| 10s | 73 a | 20s | 93 a |
| 12s | 75 a | | |
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| 20s | 84 a | | |
| 22s | 86 a | | |
| 24s | 88 a | | |
| 26s | 90 a | | |
| 28s | 92 a | | |
| 30s | 94 a | | |
| 32s | 96 a | | |
| 34s | 98 a | | |
| 36s | 100 a | | |
| 38s | 102 a | | |
| 40s | 104 a | | |
| 42s | 106 a | | |
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Cotton Goods

New York.—It is a healthy indication in cotton goods trading when the demand in a quiet market comes from widely separated sources and for many different sorts of goods. It shows that the market has no great stocks to contend with and that many diverse interests find it necessary to keep placing small filling in orders. That is the condition that was reported during the day in two or three quarters where a very moderate and steady business was being done on unfinished cloths.

The large converters are holding out of the gray goods markets and while they say they are troubled about prices their chief source of anxiety is the character of the business they are doing on finished cloths. They see little in the finished goods trading at this time, making all needful allowances for the season, to induce them to try and deal with mills when prices are held high or with finishers when prices are going higher. They are not entirely out of business but the little buying they do in gray goods lines serves to show keen traders that the converters are not loaded up with goods.

The jobbers who have been in the markets recently trying to induce some houses to revise orders have had a lesson read to them in some quarters that will be lasting for a time at least. Some houses are prepared at all times to hear of complaints against deliveries coming from cutters. That is why many houses will only give cutters short terms for payment. In the case of jobbers who in the nature of their business must expect some assistance in financing purchases, these houses are decidedly stiff in demanding that where attempts to cancel are tried, a show down shall be made at once of the actual financial standing of the customer. That serves to check mischief usually originated by buyers and not countenanced by financial managers of reputable concerns.

Reports were heard that some inquiries from the bag trade, for late deliveries, were going direct. There

are apparently a few big factors who have confidence in the future of the market, and who are willing to commit themselves to the end of the year, and later, when proper concessions are available. Forty-eight squares, 4.00 yard, for September-October-November, sold at 22 cents net. Trading in 34-inch, 5.00 yard for the last three months of the year, at a concession. Spots of 6.15 yard were reported sold direct at 16 1-2 cents net. The market for near-by 36 inch, 5.00 yard was considered 18 cents net, and 18 1-2 cents net for 4.70 yard, 23 1-2 cents net for 56-60 4.00 yard. Considerable talk has been heard regarding 26 inch, 3.00 yard and 3.25 yard, branded goods, in 40-yard cuts for export, which are said to be in New York, waiting to be resold.

Inquiries for many sorts of goods were reported, but only small filling-in lots were wanted. There were very few cases reported of real snap in the trading. For 38 1-2-inch 64x60s some sellers would accept 23c for spots and June delivery, and it was stated that 24c could be done readily on 68x72s. Sheetings were quiet, with some business reported at 29c on 40-2.85 goods. It was possible to buy June deliveries of 5.50s at 16 1-2 cents. Fine cloths were inactive.

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Pr't cloths, 28-in., 64x64s.. | 16 1/4 |
| Pr't cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.. | 16 |
| Gray g'ds, 38 1/2-in., 64x64s.. | 24 |
| Gray g'ds, 39-in., 68x72s.... | 24 |
| Brown sheetings, 3-yard.. | 27 |
| B'n sheetings, 3-yard..... | 27 |
| B'n sheet'gs, 4-yd., 56x60s.. | 25 1/2 |
| B'n sheet'gs, South'n std.. | 28 |
| Tickings, 8-ounce | 55 |
| Denims, 2.20 | 47 1/2 |
| Stand. staple gingham.... | 27 1/2 |
| Dress gingham.....35 | 37 1/2 |
| Standard prints | 23 |

Zebulon Hosiery Mill No. 3,

Zebulon, N. C.

H. L. Dearman.....Superintendent
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Want Department

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

For Sale—We can furnish for quick action 4,000 spindle equipment complete two inch two inch rings seven inch traverse spinning, exceptionally good.

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Shop Equipment Wanted.

One lathe not less than 14 and 16-inch swing, one gear cutter hand feed, one drill press. Must be in good condition. If you have anything to offer write giving age and condition of machines, deliveries and price. T. R. Morton, Supt., Henry River Mfg. Co., Henry River, N. C.

For Sale.

Four Dobson & Barlow 40-inch cards in first class condition. Can be inspected in operation now. Price \$1,200.00 f. o. b. cars. The Tyre Cord & Fabric Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Spoolers Wanted.

Two spoolers, any make, to take a 6-inch spool, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch diameter spindle, gauge not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch. Also one second hand reel. Send description first letter. Address T. C. M., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Boss Dyer.

Wanted. — Experienced boss dyer for our dyeing department on raw stock and long chain, and capable of matching shades. State age, experience and whether married or single. Muscogee Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Georgia.

Twisters For Sale.

For Sale—Two practically new Whitin Twisters, 2-in. ring, 3-in. gauge. Address Twister, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Free Service Department

Any mill in need of superintendent, overseer, second hand, loom fixer, card grinder or any class of men other than operatives may insert a notice in this column for two weeks, free of charge. If the name of the mill is not given and the answers come care Southern Textile Bulletin, the cost of stamps used in forwarding replies must be paid by the advertiser.

Wanted.

One good cementer or burner; 45c per hour for cementer; 40c per hour for burner. None but workers need apply. Address Lowell Roller Covering Company, Lowell, N. C.

Weaver.

Wanted, a good man to take charge of weave room with 300 looms all on plain white work; the mill is being increased at present and will in a short time have 400 Draper looms. If you are not a weaver and a manager of help, don't answer this ad. Address S. M. T., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Card Grinder Wanted.

Want first class card grinder for 52 Saco-Pettee cards. Must be well recommended with at least 5 years' experience. Pay 60 cents per hour, time and one-half for overtime. Address W. M. C., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Winders Wanted.

We want one or two No. 30 Foster Cone Winders, 100 spindles, good condition. Bearskin Cotton Mills, Monroe, N. C.

Wanted.

Carder for small card room at night. Good easy job for right man. Apply to T. R. Morton, Supt., Henry River, N. C.

Machinery for Sale.

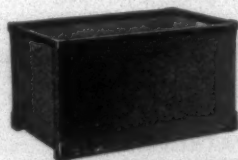
For sale a number of new Draper Ball Warp Attachments, size 36x36-inch. Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

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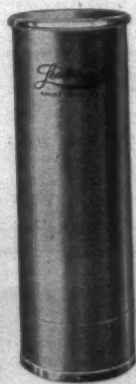
Salesman for the States of North and South Carolina and Georgia. One who is well acquainted with superintendents and managers of oil and cotton mills in above States. Applicants must furnish references as to honesty and ability. Samples light, could be handled in connection with another line where party is making a specialty of oil and cotton mills. Good commission and a hustler can make good money. No money advanced until we are well acquainted. Address Black Eagle Manufacturing Company, care Mabson Hotel, Birmingham, Ala.

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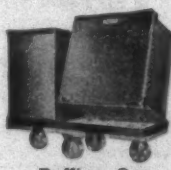
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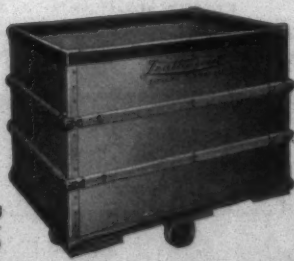
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EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer spinning by young man. Can furnish good reference from all former employers; have been on present job as overseer spinning five years, but would change for larger job. Experienced on numbers from 3's to 26's warp and hosiery yarn. Address No. 2678.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had eighteen years experience on all grades of cotton yarns. Am 34 years of age. Married and can furnish reference. Address No. 2679.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of from 4,000 to 15,000 spindles. Have had 15 years experience as carder and spinner on fine and coarse yarns and can give good reference from present employer. Address No. 2680.

WANT position as overseer of carding in North Carolina or Virginia on white or colored work. Thirty-four years old and can give good reference. Address No. 2681.

WANT position as superintendent of spinning mill by man with experience on most all kinds of yarns and can furnish excellent reference. Address No. 2682.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill of 10,000 spindles or more. Now employed as superintendent and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2683.

WANT position as superintendent or carder in large mill. Now giving satisfaction as superintendent of two mills in different cities and on account of having to be away from family would like to make change. Address No. 2684.

WANT position as superintendent, preferably in North Carolina. Must pay at least \$3,500 a year to begin. Have never been superintendent but thoroughly understand operation of mill and can back up statements with doing. Can get production. Address No. 2685.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill or carding and spinning in medium size mill. Can furnish good reference. Address No. 2686.

WANT position as superintendent on white or colored work or overseer of large weave room. Have been superintendent for 20 years and can furnish best of reference. Address No. 2687.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of cotton mill in Piedmont Carolina. Can furnish reference. Address No. 2688.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed as overseer of spinning and twisting and can furnish best of reference. Address No. 2689.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding in large mill. Can furnish reference as to ability and character. Address No. 2690.

WANT position as overseer of carding by experienced mill man now employed but want larger job. Address No. 2692.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning if salary is large enough. Resigned former place on account of health but now fully recovered and ready to come promptly. Good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2693.

WANT position superintendent of mill of from 10,000 to 30,000 spindles. Experienced on hosiery yarns and can furnish excellent references. Address No. 2695.

WANT position as carder at not less than \$50 per week. Age 33. Christian. Carrying up to date in methods and can

furnish references and will prove ability if given trial. Address No. 2696.

WANT position as superintendent by practical carder and spinner and carder. Just finished correspondence course on weaving. Address No. 2697.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed but want large room. Experienced on long and short staples, fine and coarse yarn, married. Good manager of help and can furnish reference. Address No. 2698.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or superintendent of small yarn mill. Can furnish references as to character and ability. Address No. 2700.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by good man with 31 years experience in mill, 12 as overseer. Prefer white work on Draper looms. Address No. 2702.

WANT position as overseer of carding in North Carolina mill. Can furnish good references as to character and ability. Address No. 2703.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on Draper looms running sheetings and. Have had 12 years experience in weave room. Now second hand in large mill. Can furnish good reference. Address No. 2705.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Now employed as superintendent of small mill but wish to make change. 23 years old. Good reference. Address No. 2706.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man with long experience on ducks, drills, twills, and sheeting. 13 years experience on Draper looms. Married, 39 years of age, and strictly sober. Now employed as overseer but for personal reasons would like change. Address No. 2707.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have worked in mill for 27 years and have had 25 years experience as overseer and fixer. Can furnish best of reference. Address No. 2708.

WANT position as overseer of card room by a hustler who can get results. Would take road job on good mill specialty. Address No. 2709.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Can furnish reference if wanted. Now employed as night spinner but want day work. Address No. 2710.

WANT position as master mechanic in good mill. Excellent references. Address No. 2711.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room by man with 10 years experience. Would not consider less than \$35 per week. Address No. 2712.

WANT position as superintendent of good mill. Long experience and can furnish reference. Address No. 2713.

WANT position as overseer carding by man with long experience on white and colored work. Married man 36 years old. Have had 15 years experience in card room. Strictly sober. Am holding position as overseer in card room at present. No cause for change except want better job. Can give good reference if wanted. Address 2714.

WANT position as overseer of weave room. Good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2716.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or spinner or carder in large mill. Now employed but would like to change. Address No. 2719.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by married man, age 40. Have been working in weave room for 25 years, 7 years as overseer. Experience on all kinds of looms. Now overseer but want larger room. Address No. 2720.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in medium size mill. Married, 26 years old, 6 years experience as second hand and night overseer on Nos. from 20s to 100s. Want day job. Address No. 2721.

WANT position as superintendent of large mill. Have had long experience on all kinds of work and can give satisfaction. Address No. 2722.

WANT position as bookkeeper for cotton mill. Experienced double entry bookkeeper and general office man. Good

reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2723.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. Have good record and can furnish reference. Address No. 2724.

WANT position as overseer of weave room. Good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2725.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or second hand in large room with prospects of something better. Prefer good Draper loom job. 23 years practical experience. Address No. 2726.

WANT position as overseer of card room by man with 14 years experience as overseer. Good manager of help. Must be large room or would take superintendents job. Can make change quick. Present location is only reason for change. Address 2727.

WANT position as superintendent of spinning mill or spain weave mill. Long experience on both carded and combed yarn. Rreference from past and present employers. Address No. 2728.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. 38 years old, married, 12 years as overseer. Bes of reference. Address No. 2729.

WANT position as chief engineer of master mechanic or both. Thoroughly experienced on steam, electric and water. 18 years practical experience and 3 years in college. Address No. 2730.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding. Would consider new mill and take some stock in same. Address No. 2731.

WANT position as superintendent by man with long practical experience and good character. Can produce the goods. Address No. 2732.

WANT position as superintendent by man with experience on all kinds of work. Good manager. Can furnish best of reference. Address No. 2733.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill, or carding and spinning in medium size mill or superintendent of small mill that pays fair salary. At present overseer of carding. Good reasons for change. Address No. 2734.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill anywhere in South that needs a hustler that can hold help and get results. Now overseer of carding and spinning. Age 35. Address No. 2735.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had experience on various kinds of work and am thoroughly competent. Can hold help and know what production is and can get it. Address No. 2738.

WANT position as master mechanic and electrician. Experienced in all kinds of shop work and power. Good reference. Address No. 2739.

WANT position as carder or spinner in large mill or carder and spinner in small mill. Address No. 2740.

WANT position as overseer of carding by man with experience and ability to get production. Good reference. Address No. 2741.

WANT position as superintendent of ing. Now employed but want to get on combed and carded yarns and weaving. No unemployed but want to get back in Carolinas. Address No. 2742.

WANT position as carder in large mill or carder and spinner in small mill. Good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2743.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Married, 33 years old. Good manager of help and a hustler for production. Can get good help and hold it. Address No. 2744.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving or yarn mill, or overseer of carding in large mill. Have been overseer of carding for some time but resigned for good reasons and have reference from all employers. Can come at once. Address No. 2745.

WANT position with progressive mill that has good village and doing welfare work. Now office man doing work from making out pay rolls to financial reports. Have sister who is experienced welfare worker. Would like to locate in Carolinas with large mill keep use. Good references as to character

both of us in our respective lines. Willing workers and can give satisfaction and service. Address No. 2746.

WANT position as electrical graduate, 15 years experience installing, operating, testing, inspecting, maintenance and repair of switchboards, generators, motors, speed controllers, etc., selecting electrical equipment, handle labor, all kind wiring work for light and power service. Desire responsible position as electrical engineer, electrical supt. or chief electrical. Married, age 36 years. Employed, but available on short notice. State salary for man competent to take complete charge of electrical department. Address No. 2748.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning in large mill or both in small mill or superintendent. Energetic young man with experience in two or three large mills. Good reference. Address No. 2747.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or assistant manager of cotton mill. Have high technical education in textile manufacture and valuable experience in a managerial capacity. Address No. 2749.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or superintendent. Reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2750.

WANT position as superintendent of good mill by man now employed and giving satisfaction but for good reasons wish to make change. Address No. 2751.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in good mill in Carolinas or Virginia. Now employed as superintendent in far Southern mill and want to get back near home on account of health. Good reference. Address No. 2752.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill. Now employed but wish to change for good reasons. Can furnish reference if wanted. Address No. 2753.

WANT position as assistant superintendent of large mill or manager or superintendent of small mill. Long practical experience and graduate of Ga. Tech of 1911. References from past employers. Address No. 2754.

WANT position of superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. 39 years of age. Experienced on 8s to 80s. Combed and carded yarns. Can furnish best reference. Now employed would like to correspond with parties needing a good man. Address No. 2756.

WANT position as pay-roll clerk in large textile mill by a young man. Married. With five years practical experience, thoroughly conversant with production records of varied sizes of hank-roving and yarns, can operate a comptometer. Address No. 2757.

WANT position as superintendent of small or medium size yarn mill. I have sixteen years experience as overseer of carding and spinning, twisting, winding, ruling, etc., and have eight years experience as superintendent. I would consider an overseers position. Am experienced on coarse and fine numbers, on white and colored yarns. Can furnish best of reference as to character and ability. I am 46 years old and have a family. Address No. 2758.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in good mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction but want larger room. Address No. 2759.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed and getting over 100% production with less than 1% seconds. Want larger job and can furnish best of reference. Address No. 2760.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or plain weaving mill or as carder and spinner. Am now employed and giving satisfaction and have had long experience on both carding and spinning. Good references. Address No. 2761.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in 30,000 or 40,000 spindle mill. Have had 12 years experience as overseer. 39 years of age, married and can furnish best of reference. Address No. 2762.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of carding or spinning or both. Address No. 2776.

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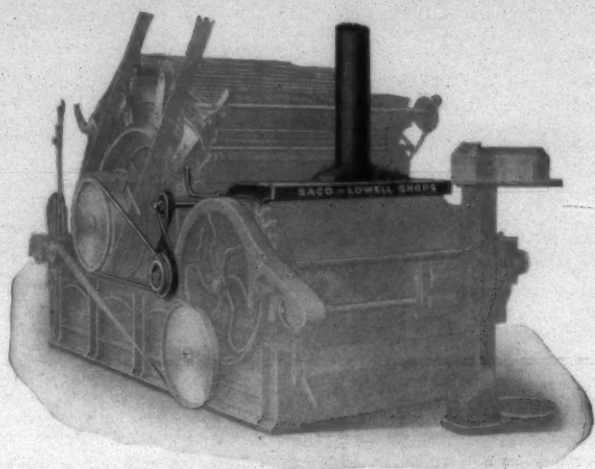
AGASCO Creosotes, wood-preservative: Number Seven, dark brown stain; Number Ten, crude; Number Eleven, clear, color to be added by you.

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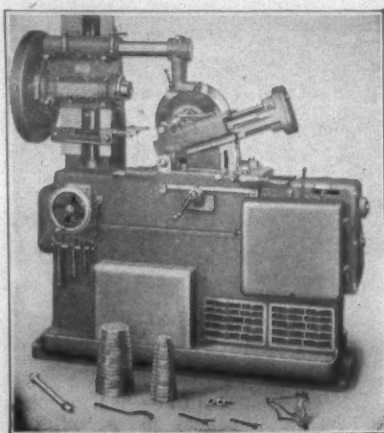
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QUALITY, Service and a Square Deal is our policy. The large number of satisfied customers we have, is our most valued asset. We want to add others to our list of 1920. "Once a Customer, Always a Customer," is a very gratifying experience of ours. "Get it at Odell's, Where Quality Tells" is applicable to the Mill Supply Department as well as to every other department of our business.

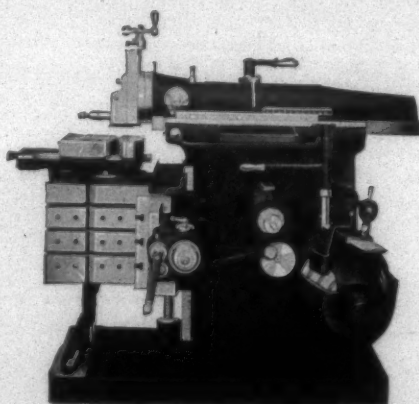
ODELL MILL SUPPLY COMPANY

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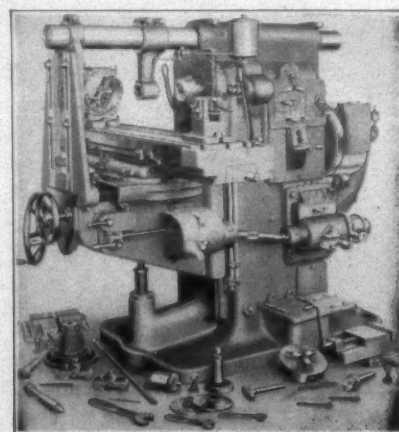
Can You Be Convinced?



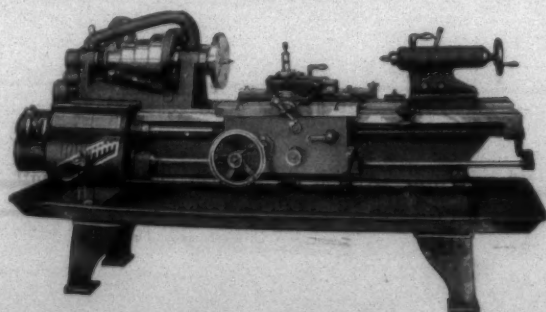
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We reproduce herewith cuts of four most commonly used tools in the modern Machine Shop. These machines represent, however, more than the name applied to them according to the nature of the work they are supposed to accomplish. The names BROWN & SHARPE and HENDEY are known all over the world as representing the best in their particular field. They have gained the CONFIDENCE of the practical engineer and machinist through years of faithful service—Dependable service—They have met the demands of the most exacting. Is it not a safe practice then, when buying machines, to buy by name? A request brings catalog showing their full line—May we send yours?

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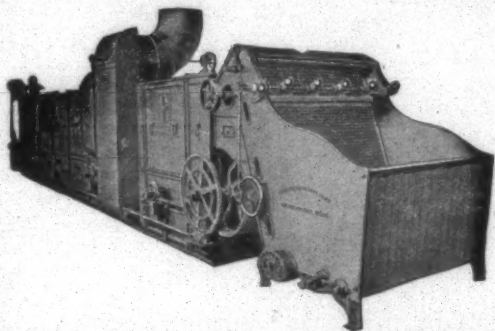
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